REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,597.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fifth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of four or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Letter Communications will be charged Separately.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. DACCA, 2,848 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 6 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
,, Tuticorin	Sept. 1	,, Colombo	9
,, Negapatam	1	,, Pondicherry	13
,, Goa	1	,, Madras	15
,, Carwar	2	,, Mangalore	16
,, Mangalore	3	,, Cocanada	17
,, Cannore	4	,, Visagapatam	18
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Calicut	5	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Beypore	5	,, False Point	20
,, Cochin	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
,, Alleppie	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence on to intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchoen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUNDA, 880 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Frazer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	10
,, Mangalore	Sept. 3	,, Fao	20
,, Guader	5	,, Bushire	22
,, Jask	7	,, Bahareih	23
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	27
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	Oct. 1
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	6
,, Mahomerah	14	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 9
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 15		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PACHUNDA, 880 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Frazer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th ,, ,, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	28	15	6	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	54	36	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
"GLAMORGAN,"
1,811 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty (60) in the Saloon

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.	1876.	
PERA	G. Hyde, R.N.	3115	450	1st	Suez, &c.	
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2032	450	8th	Southampton	
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond					
KHEDIVE	R.N.R.	2488	450	15th	Suez, &c.	
	J. D. Sheward	3742	600	22nd	Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gray, (3,429 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officers' receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2127	424	.....	26th August.	4th Sept.
EUROPA	2289	503	.....	9th Sept.	21st Sept.
MACEDONIA	2292	946	.....	7th Oct.	19th Oct.
TRINACRIA	2127	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 600

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchinson, sailing on the 7th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, by order of the Assignee, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Firm of Messrs. R. Pattridge and Co., which consists of a large stock of ladies', gentlemen's, children's and riding boots, shoes, and slippers, also glass cupboard, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English built Brougham, a strong Dog Cart, and handsome Grey Horse, &c., No 2, Grant Road, near the Bridge.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of R. Dravey, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Pianoforte, Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Plateware, a large and choice collection of Plants in Pots, and Pots, &c., at the "Parsonage," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, &c., the property of Revd. W. Meade and others proceeded to Europe, the same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, butter pots, a mahogany box of dessert knives and forks, ice pitcher, biscuit boxes, a set of plated fiddle pattern spoons and forks, glass covers, table and chamber candlesticks, tea tray, a set of French polished teakwood dining table in 5 pieces by "Doschamps and Co.," sideboard, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, a medium size slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., four and three lights hanging argand lamps, kerosine lamps, six light bronze chandeliers, reading lamps, drawing room chairs, sofas and cleopatra couches, chairs, ottomans, whatnots, pier tables, chiffoniers, a davenport, writing table, a mahogany square pianoforte by McCombie and Wright, folding and pedlar chairs, English carpet, iron painted cots, child's cot, hanging and clothes presses, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, toilet and cheval glasses, chests of drawers, towel horses, bath tubs, horned and iron hat stands, round clock writing table with drawers, book shelves, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, large coir, China mattings, few lots of books, choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

AT 6 A.M.

A large number of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, etc., to be sold in convenient lots of 12 each to suit the purchasers, garden tools, two large iron water tanks, roller, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

One light English built Clarence with glass-shutters by W. Rogers and Co., Bristol.

One English-built double-seated Brougham by W. King and Co. of Longacre.

Double and single harness, saddle, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPACADDY, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Owner Mr. Nurotum Crustanje, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement hereditaments, premises, or dwelling house, built thereon, situate at Matharpacaddy outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, on the fazandaree ground of Narsayen Wassoodeo, Esq., in the subdistrict of Mandvie, admeasuring 162 square yards or there abouts, the said dwelling house being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 169, fronting the Matharpacaddy public road, on the west side thereof, bounded on the east by the compound of the said house and cart belonging to a Parsee, on the west by a vacant ground and a public road, on the north by a vacant ground and property of Jeevun Tooks, and on the south by vacant ground and property of Mr. Clement J. D. Abreo.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS AFTERNOON. Time—5-30 P.M.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES for Hon. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery Horses taken on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Purchase in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Every one and Seller on horse sold.

Horses, horse and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, horse and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to sent from up the country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Bay Walers (Mare and Gelding) 8 years, 15-1 high, both broken to saddle and harness, fast and good movers, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome pair of Nutmeg Grey Persians, 4 years, 15 hands, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, a beautiful match, Rs. 2,500.

A pair of Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-3 high, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 800.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-2 high, broken to single and up to 13 stone, would make a first Charger, 15 hands high, well Rs. 1,200.

A Flesh-tint high-caste Grey Arab Charger, Rs. 1,200.

A very well bred White Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, has property of an Officer gone to England, Rs. 600.

carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 600.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken Cart, a perfect Lady's Hack, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Bay Walar Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart Horse, Rs. 6 0.

A Stud-Bred Bay Mare, with black points, good-looking and well-proportioned, an excellent Dog Cart Mare, Rs. 200.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, about 15 hands, exceedingly well-built for a brood Mare.

A high-caste Bay Arab Gathway, 5 years, 13-3 high, a very pretty mover, has racing qualities, Rs. 600.

A powerful Black Australian Brougham Horse, Rs. 850.

A most compactly-built Grey Pegu Pony, 5 years, 12 2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet to saddle, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 28th August 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY,
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,

PONDICHERRY,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

LONG COMMONS,
INDIANAS.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
(*The Indian Havannah par excellence.*)

In drawing attention to his present stock of Cheroots and Cigars Mr. NEUBERG would respectfully beg to mention that they are without exception the very finest he has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LISTS APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 255 of 1875.

HUBIBBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, an Infant under the age of twenty one years, residing in house No. 28 in Shamjee Hassajee Street, by his next Friend and Guardian JAMALBHAI JAIRAZBHAI.....Plaintiff.

Versus

FAZULLABHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hassajee Street, aforesaid, Administrator, acting under Letters of Administration, with the Will and Codicil annexed, of the Estate and Effects of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, deceased, HENRY CAMBLE, of Bombay, ORIYAL Assignee of the Insolvent Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Fazuljee Cassumbhoy, residing at Malabar Hill and VULLIBHOY CASSUMBHAI, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing in house No. 28 in the said Shamjee Hassajee Street.....Defendants.

It is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (understanding by virtue of a warrant for sale of Immoveable property, issued on the 11th day of August 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above Suit on the 12th day of October, 1875, it was ordered inter alia, that on the expiration of three months from the date of the said Decree, the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy should pay to the Accountant General of the High Court a sum of Rupees Twenty-seven Thousand out of the Estate of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, as the money due to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy for his share of such estate to be invested by the said Accountant General in Government Promissory Notes, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy should also pay to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy the costs of this Suit until Final Decree including the costs of one Jamalbhoy Jairaz who filed the said Suit on behalf of the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy, also the costs of the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and of the said Jamalbhoy Jairaj, then his guardian, incurred in the Suit of Goolam Ally Sachoo against the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy and Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and also such costs may have been incurred by and about the prosecution

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... ,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... ,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... ,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... ,,	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... ,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... ,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... ,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... ,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... ,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... ,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... ,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	A Quality. Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	B Quality. Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	C Quality. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

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already been reported to the Inspector General—but to conceal his innocent design of making his own reply rather more pleasant reading for Mr. Beadon than it would otherwise have been. The point, originally of no importance, becomes significant in the light of Sir Richard Temple's solemn pretence of believing that a Superintendent, who had allowed his originally written reply to be copied and sent on, had some dishonest motive in concealing the civility which he afterwards desired to show to Mr. Beadon. The question whether the new scale of diet was or was not introduced more than once, seems to have been clearly enough settled in the evidence already printed by us, from which it appears indeed that, though on a later date, the jailor had, contrary to orders, attempted to introduce the new diet, he had been arrested by a reprimand from the Superintendent. But what is of more importance to a proper consideration of the charge made against the Superintendent is, that he had caused the Inspector General to be kept informed of his proceedings, that those proceedings had been entirely approved by the Inspector General, and that to him it must have been a matter of indifference what a mere official visitor like Mr. Beadon thought or said about his proceedings.

We now come to the next scene in this curious drama. On revisiting the Penitentiary again, on the 28th November, 1874, when Major Playfair, and Mr. Winter the jailor, were both absent in Calcutta giving evidence in the High Court in an important murder case which had cropped up in the interval, Mr. Beadon seems to have glanced over Major Playfair's replies, to his last remarks, and to have disapproved of them altogether. This disapproval Mr. Beadon proceeded to express in two places, one in the margin opposite Major Playfair's remarks, the other a page further on in the visitors' book, in the proper place for the visitors' remarks. It is of some importance to bear in mind that this double expression of opinion took place at the same time. On the margin opposite Major Playfair's first correction, Mr. Beadon wrote the following words:—

"No. I mean re-introduced.—H. B."

This was on page 163 of the visitors' book. Further on, *i. e.*, in pages 167 and 168, he wrote at the same time the further remarks which we shall presently quote; but before passing away from the few words quoted above, we may note that, according to the evidence given in the trial, the words do not seem to have been carefully blotted when written, and they made a heavy smudge on two sides of the book when it was closed—a smudge so heavy that the words could scarcely be made out. Finding that the blot disfigured the book, that the words were scarcely discernible, and that the substance of the remark was formally repeated in another page where it would certainly secure whatever attention it deserved, Major Playfair when he returned to Hazareebagh, and saw the words, ordered the jailor to erase them. Considering that this erasure left untouched the identical remark made in another place, it seems to us that any mind which could base on such an act a charge of dishonest falsification of records, betrays a singular incapacity for the exercise of judgment. But the accusation against the Superintendent now grows in gravity. We now come to the fuller remarks in pages 167-168, in which the same retort was repeated. These remarks are rather lengthy and discursive, but Mr. Beadon himself will hardly charge us with partiality, if, while professing to give only as much of these remarks as can have any bearing on the present case, we give only the following portion of them:—

"28th November, 1874. * * * I noticed in the library what I consider rather objectionable—some books of a questionable character—" Mrs. Brown on the Alabama Claims, and similar publications—tending rather to inculcate feelings of disrespect for those in authority. Mr. Larrymore (the gentleman acting for Major Playfair during his absence in Calcutta) removed some of the more objectionable of these cheap publications. The library is better without slang American novelettes and humorous productions by Mark Twain. The whole question of the tobacco allowance needs the Inspector General's consideration. Half a dozen men (say) in a ward are allowed tobacco. There is absolutely no provision whatever to prevent all the others in that ward from smoking also. Some rules whereby only smokers privileged should be in the same ward, &c., &c., * * seem to me essential to prevent this valuable indulgence being converted into an unrestrained license. *The jail, as usual, is in excellent order, perfectly clean, and the men seem in excellent spirits.* * * * I must regret that the Superintendent thought fit on a former occasion to explain what he thought I meant by certain remarks. I believe this column for the Superintendent's remarks is meant to show what action he has taken on observations and recommendations made by official visitors, and not comments on their remarks, turning their meaning to suit his ideas. Mr. Winter, the jailor, told me in the presence of the Commissioner and of Dr. Birch, that the new diet *had* been introduced, *had* been stopped, and it *had* been introduced again from the day our visit was paid. It was on this that I used the term 're-introduced.'—H. S. BEADON."

These remarks naturally divide themselves into two parts—those, namely, in which Mr. Beadon repeats the statement about the re-introduction of the diet, and those in which he offers general observations on the condition of the Penitentiary. Taking up the latter first, we find that they contain handsome testimony to the excellent order maintained in the prison, and its usual clean condition, and for the rest are made up of such recommendations as any young and inexperienced official, anxious to write his name in history, would make in any jail book. Readers familiar with the blushing efforts of young district officers are familiar with this sort of thing; and for our part we have no fault whatever to find with the objections recorded against American Slang and Mark Twainism. People differ about these things, and Mr. Beadon is entitled to preserve his severe standard of morality, which may, after all, be appropriate enough in a felon's ward. It is only rather unfortunate when severe virtue in trifles of this kind is associated with such queer proceedings as those with which Mr. Beadon himself identifies the latter. It hardly seems necessary to say to any one familiar with official usages in this or any other country, that these observations, whatever light they may shed on Mr. Beadon's own character, disclose nothing at which any ordinary mind—and least of all the mind of a soldier like Major Playfair, who seems to have fought his way through the mutinies of 1857—need be intimidated. The rest of the remarks, as we have seen, go back to the introduction of the new diet. Considering that Mr. Beadon's ideas on the subject of the diet, though not necessarily of much or any importance, had still been communicated to the Inspector General of Jails; that his remarks on the present occasion were on the whole rather complimentary to the Superintendent, and that on points on which Mr. Beadon differed from the Superintendent, his remarks carried no particular weight, we confess our inability to sustain any serious argument with any mind that believes that Major Playfair deliberately omitted to send a copy of these remarks to the Inspector-General of Jails. His explanation of the matter seems to be that it was the jailor's business to forward copies of such remarks, that he was absent at Calcutta when the remarks were made, and that the Jailor forgot to copy and send them on. This explanation is borne out by the collateral circumstance that, at the time when these remarks were made in the Penitentiary Book, other and rather severer remarks were made in the books at the District and Central Jails, which were also omitted in Major Playfair's charge and that copies of these other remarks were duly forwarded to the Inspector General by the jailors in charge of those jails. When Major Playfair returned from Calcutta, with his mind pre-occupied with the mutiny which had lately been suppressed in the Penitentiary, and about which he had come to give evidence in Calcutta, it seems to have occurred to him to make any inquiry as to whether the jailors of the three prisons had done their duty in the matter of these visitors remarks. Under the remarks of Mr. Beadon last quoted, Major Playfair wrote an explanation which, as there was no room to complete it at the foot of the page, was carried on to the margin on the side the page. The paper at the foot of the page has the appearance of being erased, and Major Playfair has explained in his defence that the place on which the erasure was made originally bore his signature, but that finding that he had more to say in continuation, he erased his name and perused the remarks into the margin. Mr. Beadon, on the other hand, contends that on the space thus dealt with, there was originally an intimation to the effect that a copy of the remarks had been forwarded to the Inspector General, and that had he not seen some such intimation, he would probably have made a stir in the matter. It appears, however, that though a copy of such remarks is usually forwarded to the Inspector General, it is not usual to make an intimation to that effect at the bottom of each remark; and if Mr. Beadon desires to obtain credit for his statement amongst unbiassed men, he must first explain how it is that, though he must constantly have observed the habitual omission to make any intimation of the kind referred to, he has never on any single occasion previously considered it necessary to make any stir in the matter. In fact, as Mr. Beadon's friends must own, this unfortunate animus has rather over-shot itself in this curious blunder.

It now remains for us to notice what is really the most important charge in the indictment against Major Playfair—the charge, indeed, to buttress which all the rest seem to have been piled up together. In the middle of February 1875, Colonel Boddam, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, for whom Mr. Beadon had been acting, visited the European Penitentiary, and, leaving it, requested Major Playfair to send the visitors' book to his private residence. It appears that one sheet of the visitors' book, containing four pages, hung rather loosely from it by a slight cord, and that this particular sheet contained the remarks from Mr. Beadon to which reference has already been made. Major Playfair states that finding this sheet loose, and fearing that it might be lost in transit, he ordered the jailor to remove it and to paste it in after the book was returned. Mr. Beadon on the other hand supposes that in thus ordering its temporary removal, Major Playfair desired to conceal it from Colonel Boddam's eyes. Readers who have followed us thus far patiently will probably agree that a rather diseased self-consciousness led Mr. Beadon to attach undue importance to his own remarks to which it is quite conceivable that Major Playfair may have been sublimely indifferent. For it is in evidence, not only that Major Playfair had ordered the jailor to paste the loose sheet into the book, where all Mr. Beadon's formidable remarks would perpetually remain open to observation, but also that the loose sheet actually lay in the book at the time when Colonel Boddam first visited the jail. Major Playfair could not of course at that time have been aware that Colonel Boddam, instead of pursuing the usual course of examining and writing in the book on the spot, would ask to to have it sent to his house. The last consideration to be taken into the balance at this stage is that Mr. Beadon, though no longer in official harness, was still living with Colonel Boddam, and might, be depended on to find out that the page containing his invaluable suggestions had been temporarily abstracted. Altogether, at this stage of the proceedings, it seems a simple marvel how any one not hopelessly blinded by conceit, and not utterly ignorant of the motives which usually influence men of the world, could for a moment seriously suppose that Major Playfair had actually been overwhelmed by Mr. Beadon's observations and was studiously suppressing them from the gaze of Colonel Boddam. Whatever the remainder of the universe, however, may think of this or any other matter, Mr. H. S. Beadon was not, apparently, to be done out of the satisfaction which the thought of Major Playfair's timidity afforded him; and much as a beggar placed on horseback is said to ride to the devil, we next find this model of civilian courtesy and official propriety relieving his mind in the following letter to Major Playfair—a letter be it noted which he wrote without for a moment considering it necessary to make any kind of injury into the truth of the extraordinary suspicions which he chose to harbour:—

"February 20th, 1876.

"Sir,—I was thunderstruck to-day on opening the Penitentiary Jail Visitors' Book and find that you have cut out four pages, and have scratched out from page 163 certain marginal words which I wrote in comment on your remarks on that page.

"My first impulse was to report the matter to the Inspector General, that you might be turned out of your appointment, but after giving the matter the most anxious consideration, I am unwilling to press the matter, if you restore to the book the pages you have cut out, and if you transmit *through me* copy of those remarks, which I made on the eliminated pages that it may be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails. You must at the same time rewrite the words which you have erased by penknife. Unless you do all this within twelve hours after the receipt of this letter, my report of the whole circumstances will leave by the evening's post for the Inspector General.

I need scarcely point out that such an action as that you have committed is likely to cause you greater loss than the forfeiture of your appointment.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

HENRY BEADON.

The singular thing in all this is, not that a young official of mediocre parts, who had been dragged from obscurity into important appointments, in consequence of his family connexion should form an exaggerated idea of his own opinions and of the weaknesses of others, but that when a weak-minded person of this kind should commit an official and social offence of this serious kind, it should be possible for him to press his antagonisms to the verge almost of crime, and that the Government of the province, as at present administered, should afford no protection to the victims of his malice and stupidity.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

A CORRESPONDENT at Alexandria writes to the *Times* under date July 25:—

"Nine thousand men and 12 Krupp guns already gone, with 11,000 men and 24 Krupp guns to follow, completes the Egyptian contingent to Constantinople, under the command of Reshid Pasha. It is a formidable enough looking body of men, chiefly blacks, with good artillery and horses, but an incident connected with the depature of the first detachment speaks for itself. The ships were to leave at 2 in the afternoon; at noon the Governor of Alexandria was negotiating with an English firm for an advance of £10,000 on wheat in the interior. 'The troops can't go withouti it,' he said.

"The liquidators of an Italian bank, 'La Compagnia Italo-Egiziana, having' obtained judgment against the Daira on overdue bonds, endeavoured to obtain execution. Accompanied by an official of the mixed tribunals, they presented themselves at the Ramleh Palace, belonging to his Highness the Viceroy (at present tenanted by the widow and family of Mustapha Fazil Pasha), and formally demanded that it should be handed over to them. Needless to say that the request was refused; that the applicants were dismissed somewhat roughly from the doors; and that their sole consolation was an elaborate *proces verbal* narrating the incident.

"But the Daira of his Highness has obtained 53 verdicts against Europeans who obstinately decline to pay rent for Daira property tenanted by them. On execution being demanded the defendants opposed, and he said that the cob had run away with him. He looked very ill and was very stiff. She advised him to have a warm bath, and ordered it. Witness then spoke of the dinner of that day, and said that her husband had some lamb and bloater paste. She had marsala or sherry and he drank burgundy. She might have offered and have given him a glass of wine when he came in looking so ill and tired. He was angry at a letter received from his father, which showed that one of his letters had been opened. His father, disapproved of the deceased's transactions in stocks. Her husband said, "I will write him a shirty letter and teach him to attend to his own affairs, and not to meddle with mine." At dinner he looked ill and angry, and appeared altogether unnerved. After dinner they went to the morning-room, and witness remained about twenty minutes, going up to bed before nine. Previous to going upstairs she obtained some wine and water from Mrs. Cox. Neither Mrs. Cox nor herself went into the deceased's room prior to his entering it that evening. Witness requested Keeber to fetch her some more marsala. After Keeber left the room her husband came and kissed her, and wished her "Good night." He might have referred to her sending for and drinking the marsala; but she could not recollect. He had remonstrated with her about taking the wine, and had a horror of ladies taking much of it. Mrs. Cox had also made a similar remonstrance. To whatever extent she (witness) had acquired the habit of drinking wine, it was done after the death of her first husband. The occurrences of that day had utterly exhausted her. Whilst she was on her bed she did not hear, "Hot water, Florence," or any other words from her husband; nor did she see or hear Keeber come into the room and call Mrs. Cox, or she (witness) would have got up. She first learned that her husband came and woke her. She immediately got up and rushed into his room. He was lying on the floor near the window. She was much frightened, and when told that Mr. Harrison had been sent for she ran downstairs in her dressing-gown (which she had never done before) and sent Lowe for Dr. Moore. Mrs. Cox appeared to be doing everything to assist in dressing the deceased. She could not have done more if she had been his mother or his wife. The witness had not the strength to do much. She sent for Mr. Royes Bell because the deceased had great confidence in him. Early next day she telegraphed for the deceased's father and mother, and Mrs. Joseph Bravo requested to be allowed to take and took charge of her son. It would only have produced a scene if she (the witness) had resisted the request, so she gave her permission. When she heard that he had taken poison she thought he had only taken an overdose of laudanum, and did not understand that he had taken poison with the intention of taking his life.

At the reassembling of the court after luncheon Sir Henry James stated that the examination of Mrs. Bravo would not be finished to-day, and it was then determined to call intermediary witnesses on Monday.

The witness then continued that the deceased, directly he recovered consciousness, said, "Kiss me my wife." He showed no signs of unkindness or distrust towards herself or Mrs. Cox. While suffering intense pain, he said, "O Lord, have mercy upon me! O Christ have mercy upon me!" The witness then said to him, "What have you taken, Charlie?" but he did not reply. She sent for Sir William Gull, and Sir William said to the deceased, "What have you taken, Mr. Bravo?" He replied, "I have taken laudanum." Sir William then said, "You have taken more than laudanum; that does not account for your symptoms." The deceased then said, "I took it myself; it was only laudanum." She did not think he was poisoned until she learned it from Sir William, and she thought her husband's illness might have been caused by his luncheon at St. James's Hall, or by his being thrown from the cob. The witness then spoke of the deceased's habit of taking laudanum and chloroform when suffering from neuralgia. She continued that from her previous knowledge of Dr. Gully she thought he was the cleverest medical man in the world, and knew that he had saved Sir William Heathcote's life who was suffering from sickness like her husband's, and when no other doctor could. She therefore determined to obtain his assistance. She said to Mr. Royes Bell and others in the room, "You have your own way. I must have my way, and try the last thing I can think of." She then sent Mrs. Cox to Dr. Gully, but did not conceal the fact from any one. When she returned she said they were to put mustard poultices on the deceased's back, to try a wet compress on the front part of his body, and to give him small doses of arsenicum at intervals. The doctors did not use the medicine. They knew nothing about it. She and her mother administered the arsenicum, which stopped the sickness. The witness sought that remedy as a last hope of saving her husband. When Sir Henry James put the question, "Did he make any request before dying about taking charge of you?" the witness could not answer for a time, but, after suppressing her tears, she replied that he said, "Be kind to my darling wife, mother; she has been the best of wives to me." He also requested the witness to be kind to Kitty, a child of the person he had lived with before his marriage. Speaking of Griffiths, the coachman, the witness said he was discharged because of his bad driving. She had not the slightest knowledge that he kept antimony in the stables. She had a book in which she placed Dr. Gully's writings which she had cut out from newspapers. On hearing that he wished it, she sent it to him. Mr. Cox informed Dr. Gully, but not by her request, that she (the witness) was suffering from sleeplessness, and brought as a remedy a bottle of laurel water, and said that she was to use cold sitz baths and spinal washes. Upon using the baths and washes she at once obtained sleep, and consequently did not touch the contents of the bottle. With respect to the first inquest, Mrs. Joseph Bravo expressed the opinion that it would be better to hold it at the Priory. While at Brighton, after the funeral, her attention was called to statements in newspapers respecting the death of the deceased. Having brain fever while there, she supposed that Mr. Harrison had been greatly excited. She was too ill to sign the statement made to the Treasury on June 2. There was an occasion when the deceased' mother, on the ground of expense, objected to the witness having a change of air. She told the deceased that she would write his mother such a letter that she would never interfere between them again, and added that his mother did not find the money and she had no right to interfere. He was then very angry, and jumped out of bed, and said, "Now I'll go and cut my throat." He went to his dressing-room, and she fetched him back. His anger was like frenzy and soon over.

Sir Henry James then read Mrs. Bravo's statement to the Treasury, which has not yet been published, in which reference was made to an arrangement which she had made to put money to assist to the deceased in getting into Parliament, as she believed he would shine there, and to an allowance which he made to his female acquaintance before marriage. It also stated that the deceased had no religion, and had only been to church three times at her request and had requested her to marry again and forget the past. In most other respects the statement agreed with the evidence given by Mrs. Bravo. The witness then, in answer to a question put by Sir Henry James, said that she never heard of the word "antimony" until her husband's illness. Except what she had stated she had no knowledge of how the deceased came by his death. This concluded Sir Henry James's examination.

Mr. Lewis then proceeded to examine Mrs. Bravo, who said that the deceased had written her letters, and they were in her possession. She had all the letters he had written to her, and would send for them if necessary. Mr. Lewis expressed a desire to see them, and the witness sent for them. She continued, that she had never heard the deceased speak of antimony, and had never expressed an opinion that he would commit suicide. He was an ambitious man, and wished to distinguish himself. He was proud of his home, and was always pleased to introduce his friends to it. (The witness here again wept). After speaking of his affectionate nature, she said she had seen no traces of jealousy down to the time of his death. He appeared thoroughly unconscious of what had produced his illness, and as he did not ask a question about it, she was much suprised. She could not say that he was a particularly truthful man. There was no paper or document found after his death that would account for the deceased's committing suicide. At the time he knew he was dying he most earnestly commended her to his mother's affection. He had not mentioned that he had invited Mr. McCalmont to play lawn tennis with him on April 19. The witness said she was treated with great kindness by the deceased and she added, "No one would have heard of any dispute between us had not this inquiry been held." There was no dispute about Dr. Gully, except that he was always referred to by the deceased. It was not until November that she had told him of her improper intimacy with Dr. Gully. She had previously spoken of her long attachment to him because the deceased had asked if she had had any attachment since Captain Ricardo's death. She did not purposely lead deceased to suppose that her intimacy with Dr. Gully was an innocent one.

The inquiry then adjourned till Monday.

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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.
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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb. are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
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JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
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NOTICES.

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: ATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.
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FOR SALE, at CAMP DEOLALI, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, by BURROUGHES AND WATTS, complete with six lights Cocoanut Oil Lamp and about thirty Cues, &c., lately covered with new cloth. Price RUPEES (900) NINE HUNDRED.
Also a SODAWATER MACHINE, No. 1, by HOWARD TYLER, Engineer, in good order, complete with two wooden square Tanks, lining with zinc, holding about seventy gallons of water each, a new spare Brass Pump and a lot of Valves, Cocks, &c. Price RUPEES (800) EIGHT HUNDRED.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SLIPPERS,
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HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.
Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.
The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.
Estimates given on application.
All communications to be addressed
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Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.
SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
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S. & Co. respectfully call attention to their improved CANOE-SHAPED BAROUCHES, which they had the honor of building for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, &c., &c.
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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
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And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.
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THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS
FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., doing business on the line have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly the whole of the Native Army is moved to and from Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.
New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.
Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.
Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.
The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS

REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,597.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* until further notice will be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence and the Like, Inserted.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. BACCHA, 2,648 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 5 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
„ Tuticorin	Sept. 1	„ Colombo	9
„ Colombo	1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Negapatam	2	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Pondicherry	3	„ Madras	15
„ Madras	4	„ Masulipatam	16
„ Masulipatam	6	„ Coconada	17
„ Coconada	7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Vizagapatam	8	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Bimlipatam	8	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Gopalpore	9	„ False Point	20
„ False Point	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	22
Arrives CALCUTTA	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line at once from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Pantisnak, Aleshon, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

For shipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAJOMEERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 980 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Pearce, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	Sept. 3	„ Mahomerah	2
„ Gwader	6	„ Fao	20
„ Jask	8	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Baharein	23
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	27
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Fao	14	„ Muscat	Oct. 1
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 18	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.S. Mooltan, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

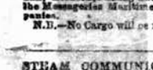
The S.S. PACHUMBA, 980 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Pearce, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 24th of *each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	17	8	
Port Said	28	18	9	
Messina	30	20	10	
Naples	30	20	14	
Leghorn	30	20	14	
Genoa	30	20	14	
Marseilles	32	21	14-10	With food.
Gibraltar	35	23	15	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

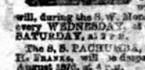
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure still be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, July, 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
"GLAMORGAN,"
1311 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.



THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices), as under:—

To	Cabin.		Deck with food.
To Trieste	£30		£18 0
To Port Said	20		13 2
To Suez	18		12 5
To Aden	11		8 0

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste or to touch at the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 16th November 1876
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.	1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R.N.				
		3119	450	1st	Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th	Southampton
SUMATRA	C. Almond R.N.R.	2488	450	15th	Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Ste- ward	2742	600	22nd	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed so that passengers can proceed direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Marseilles.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gray, (3,420 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officers of the Company's Office being forbidden to receive the receipt for which is not lodged before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	9th August	4th Sept.
INDUS	2277	424	.....	16th Aug.	11th Sept.
INDIA	2289	503	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2272	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Rs.
FIRST CLASS	600

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hercules, sailing on the September, will be despatched at NAPLES.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, by order of the Arbitrator, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Firm of Messrs. E. Partridge and Co., which consists of a large stock of ladies', gentlemen's children's and riding boots, shoes, and slippers, also glass cupboard, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English built Brougham, a strong Dog Cart, and handsome Grey Horse, &c., No 2, Grant Road, near the Bridge.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of E. Dewry, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Pianoforte, Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Plateware, a large and choice collection of Plants in Pots, and Bats, &c., at the "Passenger," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, &c., the property of Revd. W. Hale and others, comprising Carved Sideboard, massive plateware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, butter cooler, a mahogany box of dessert knives and forks, ice pitcher, biscuit boxes, a set of plated fiddle pattern spoons and forks, glass covers, table and chamber candlesticks, tea tray, a set of French polished teakwood dining table in 5 pieces by "Trubshawe and Co.," sideboard, dumb waiter, dinnerroom chairs, a medium size plate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., four and three lights hanging argand lamps, kerosine lamps, six light bronze chandeliers, reading lamps, drawing room chairs, sofas and cheopatra couches, chairs, ottomans, whatnots, pier tables, chiffoniers, a Davenport, writing table, a mahogany square pianoforte by McCombie and Wright, folding and pedicel chairs, English carpet, iron painted cots, child's cot, hanging and cloth's presses, dressing and wash-hand tables with crockery, toilet and cheval glasses, chests of drawers, towel horses, bath tubs, horned and iron hat stands, round clock, writing table with drawers, book shelves, copper cooking utensils and dispan and other, large coir, China mattings, few lots of books, choice plants in tubs and pots, etc, etc.

AT 6 A.M.

A large number of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, etc., to be sold in convenient lots of 12 each to suit the purchasers, garden tools, two large iron water tanks, roller, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

One light English built Clarence with glass-shutters by W. Rogers and Co., Bristol.

One English-built double-seated Brougham by W. King and Co. of Longacre.

Double and single harness, saddle, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPACADY, MAZAGAON.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September 1876, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Owner Mr. Nurotum Crustnaje, the following landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground together with the messuage, tenement hereditaments, premises, or dwelling house, built thereon, situate at Matharpacady outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, on the fazandaree ground of Narrayen Wassodeo, Esq., in the subdistrict of Mandvie, admeasuring 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, the said dwelling house being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 160, fronting the Matharpacady public road, on the west of the same, bounded on the east by the compound of the said house and cart belonging to a Parsee, on the west by a vacant ground and a public road, on the north by a vacant ground and property of Jeroun Tooka, and on the south by vacant ground and property of Mr. Clement J. D. Abreo.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittance may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 1d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
199, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY,

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a GAME THIS AFTERNOON. Time—5-30 P.M.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES for Hor. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery Horses taken on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Purchase in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Every Cart and Seller on horse sold.

HORSES on harness, bone and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Bay Wheelers, both broken to saddle (Mare and Gelding) 8 years, 15-1 high, good movers, Rs. 1,200, and double and single harness, fast and

A very handsome pair, 15 hands, perfectly broken of Nutmeg Grey Persians, 4 years, match, Rs. 2,500.

A pair of Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-2 high, broken to single and double harness, Rs. 800.

A very handsome Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, up to 15 stone, would make a first Chargers, 15 hands high, well

A Pleabitten high-caste Grey Arab Charger, Rs. 1,200, property of an Officer gone to England, Rs. 600. 14-2 high, the

A very well bred White Arab, 7 years off, 14-2 high, carried 15 stone, and is fast and showy in single or double harness, can be recommended, Rs. 800.

A compactly built Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken to Charger and a perfect Lady's Horse, Rs. 850.

A thoroughbred Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, is an excellent mover in saddle and a showy Dog Cart Horse, Rs. 6 0.

A Stud-Bred Bay Mare, with black points, good-looking and well-proportioned, an excellent Dog Cart mare, Rs. 200.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, about 15 hands, exceedingly well-built for a lady's Mare.

A high-caste Bay Arab Gallaway, 5 years, 13-3 high, a very pretty mover, has racing qualities, Rs. 600.

A powerful Black Australian Hack or Cob Horse, Rs. 350.

A most compactly-built Grey Pegu Pony, 4 years, 12-2½ high, has carried 14 stone, a good mover and quiet in saddle, Rs. 200.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 26th August 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

LONG COMMONS,
INDIANAS.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,
(*The Indian Havannah par excellence.*)

In drawing attention to his present stock of Cheroots and Cigars Mr. NEUBERG would respectfully beg to mention that they are without exception the very finest he has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS No. 2, "CAVITE" BRAND,

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LISTS APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 235 of 1875.

RUBIBBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Kutia Mahomedan, an Infant under the age of twenty one years, residing in house No. 28 in Sheree Hassajee Street, by his next Friend and Guardian JAMALBHAI JAIRAZBHAI.....Plaintiff.

FAZULLABHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hassajee Street, aforesaid, Administrator, acting under Letters of Administration, with the Will and Codicil annexed, of the Estate and Effects of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, deceased, HENRY CAMILLE de Bombay, Official Assignee of the Honourable Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy, residing at Malabar Hill and VULLIBHOY CASSUMBHAI, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing in house No. 28 in the said Shamjee Hassajee Street.....Defendants.

It is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of Immoveable property issued on the 11th day of August 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above Suit on the 12th day of October, 1875, it was ordered inter alia, that on the expiration of three months from the date of the said Decree, the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy should pay to the Accountant-General of the High Court, a sum of Rupees Twenty-seven Thousand out of the Estate of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, as the money due to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy for his share of such estate to be invested by the said Accountant-General in Government Promissory Notes, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy should also pay to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy the costs of this Suit until Final Decree including the costs of one Jamalbhoy Jairaz who filed the said Suit on behalf of the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy, also the costs of the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and of the said Jamalbhoy Jairaz, then his guardian, incurred in the Suit of Goolam Ally Sachoo against the said Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy and Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and also such as may have been incurred in and about the preparation and execution of a certain agreement dated the 10th day of August 1 75, and that the payment of the said sum of Rupees Twenty-seven Thousand as aforesaid, the conveyance of certain share in the land, house, and appurtenances and delivery of a certain share in the furniture therein mentioned to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and the payment of the costs aforesaid to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy should be in full discharge of all the legacy due to the said Hubibbhoy Cassumbhoy and in full discharge of all his rights, share, interest and claims to, in or against the Estate of the said Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy under and by virtue of the Will and Codicil of the said deceased. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order dated the 29th day of April 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 22nd day of April 1876, the following lands and premises were attached, namely, All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, Tenements and Dwelling Houses standing or built thereon situate, lying and being on Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhicole-Bwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,067 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Manockbai, wife of Byramjee Nanabhoy, on the South by the public passage, on the West by the Mount Pleasant Road, and on the East by the public passage and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 81 and 82 towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will be only of the Defendant's Right, Title and Interest in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th August 1876.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 3	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
COMPLETE SETS, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Mahratta Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs. Rs. a.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones	Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and not are now very fashionable from,	Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 26TH AUGUST 1876.

To-DAY has been almost a close holiday so far as actual business goes, and the Home telegrams of the past two days have been singularly quiet in character.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull, the sales yesterday being 8,000, and to-day only 6,000 bales. The dulness, however, is more as regards the extent of business than prices, the only downward movement since Thursday being 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, and in all probability is due to the slackness in Manchester induced by the reaction in the Eastern Exchanges.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total supply of all kinds..	1,320,000	1,228,950	2,080,190
,, ,, Surats	640,000	590,580	954,340
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	870,000	874,920	870,030
Do. London.....	37,000	71,320	100,880
American Afloat.....	40,000	9,000	40,000
E. Indian ,, ...	260,000	303,000	344,000
	1,147,000	1,258,310	1,363,910
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6½d	7¾d.	8 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4½d.	4¾d.	5¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	2¾d.	2 1/6d.

The American crop figures for the past three seasons show the following comparisons :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts.....	8,000	3,000	5,000
,, Exports to U.K....	12,000	3,000	10,000
,, ,, Continent ..	7,000	1,000	...
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,115,000	3,463,000	3,774,000
,, Exports to U. K. ...	1,987,000	1,818,000	1,839,000
,, ,, Continent ...	1,135,000	840,000	956,000
,, Stocks at the Ports.....	152,000	77,000	110,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged with the exception of an advance of 10s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil.

Consols have recovered to 96¼ and French Rentes to 106¼. A further payment of £187,000 has gone into the Bank of England, showing that notwithstanding the withdrawals lately advised for Lisbon the tendency of the general market is still towards continued ease.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is again partially lower. Fours have receded from 83½ to 83, and Fives-and-a-half from 87½ to 86½, but Fours-and-a-half remain at 84. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchanga Bank shares show a decline of 10s. in Orientals, Chartereds, and Mercantiles, while Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced £2 per share.

Exchange or India is still quoted at 1s. 7¾d. and for Bar Silver the quotation remains at 52d. per oz, equivalent to about 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. There are however no buyers at the price, and now that Council drafts will be available weekly, except for speculative purposes, the demand for Silver will be even less than it has been.

In STERLING EXCHANGE we have not heard of a single operation of any kind to-day, and except that there are buyers of Credits on slightly better terms, the market is unchanged.

We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7¾d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 7 1/16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 8d. ,,

On Calcutta, and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is nothing doing and no change to report.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with very little business passing. Prices, however, are very firm and in Spinning and Weaving shares we note an occasional advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is nominally unchanged. No purchasers are reported on European account but a steady demand from the local Spinning Mills renders holders extremely firm. The rains we have had here during the past two days have also extended up-country and will have an excellent effect on the crop.

FREIGHTS are naturally very quiet with export business so limited as it is at present. By steamer for Liverpool the quotation is £1-15 per ton. There is no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. The improved crop prospects should exercise a steadying influence on the market later on, but in the meantime the demand is particularly slow.

COALS are firmer again with the decline in Exchange, but we have not heard of anything being done within the past three days.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomal. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Shares.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	141
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal.....	710
40,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	1715
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	620
31,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I., & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct.	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	80	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & do.	175
37,321	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,940	1,000	all	75	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Freo Land & Pier Co.Ltd	115
1,750	2,000	1,500	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

250	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Alexandria S. & W. Co..	1,265
50	2,500	all	150 do.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	89
3	2,000	all	...	Bhowanipur M. & C. Co	1,800
3	2,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,270
1,800	150	all	10	Bra h Mills	150
92	1,000	all	...	Ahla S. & W. Co.	1,055
2,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,075
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0 1	2,000	all	...	Dharwar Spinning	2,200
21,500	1,250	all	200 p.c.	Fine ton S. & W. Co....	1,245
2,000	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,220
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute M'f'g Co	270
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,230
750	1,000	750	60 do.	Hydraulic S. & W. Co..	850
79	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Imperial Balloo Mills	1,120
75	100	all	8 do.	Khandesh Spinning	1,050 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mazoonjee & S. W. Co.	1,015
1,000	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,190
422	1000	al	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,190
2,500	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	35
1,30	500	al	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co	415
2,500	1,000	al	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,295
1,540	1,000	al	50 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,385
4,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co....	325
200	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
740	1,000	al	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.....	950
2,000	400	al	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.....	415
1,000	500	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	850
60	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,020
1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spining	1,020
500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	400
2900	1,000	al	...	Sholap ur S. & W. Co..	1 005
4500	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

For shares for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

45	125	75	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
282			
4250	103-14	8	do. Do. New £20 Shares.....
196			
4250	68- 7	3	do. Ditto .....
72			
4250	21-13-1	0	do. Ditto .....
32			
100	1,000		do. B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
1,100			
415	100	12	do. Do. New Shares .....
236			

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd August compared with that for 15th August :—

LIABILITIES.	15th August.	22nd August.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,44,357 7 9	16,74,057 7 9
Treasury Balances	3,47,12,686 0 8	3,08,18,011 5 11
Other Deposits	2,19,25,206 5 7	2,29,65,976 14 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,34,645 13 11	2,27,852 13 0
Sundries	5,79,775 12 3	6,63,350 10 0
Rs.	7,80,86,673 8 2	7,72,89,803 2 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.....	1,58,51,628 3 6	1,56,31,822 7 3
Loans on Govt. Securities..	47,12,656 6 2	47,08,295 8 3
Credits on ditto ...	32,53,743 15 11	36,46,645 4 4
Bills Discounted.....	1,67,53,715 10 2	1,65,71,031 10 4
Balances with other Banks	5,95,201 12 1	6,47,443 8 8
Bullion	14,798 7 0	14,798 7 0
Dead Stock	10,5 ,497 8 2	10,56,709 8 10
Stamps	10,774 9 1	10,717 2 3
Sund ries	5,60,119 7 6	3,09 446 13 2
Cash at Head Office	1,41,86,846 14 3	1,39,68,605 8 7
Do. at Branches	2,05,30,724 10 0	2,06,30,823 7 0
Rs.	7,80,86,573 8 2	7,72,89,803 2 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Merzeb, and ten deck passengers.

THE s. s. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain A. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (July 29 h calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,704 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
25	Guy Mannering (s).	Campbell	Liverpool, July 29.
26	Stately	O'Brien.....	Mediterranean, June 23.
27	Madras (s)	North.....	Cardiff, July 20
	Comrilla (s)	sharp.....	Kurrachee, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
26	Waterloo	Ericson	Calcutta.
	Uher	White	Liverpool.
	Vingorla (s).....	Stevenson ..	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Dacca, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pathamba, to P. Gulf a Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
22 Arabi (s) ..... Allen ..... Singapore, Aug 5.
C. of Canterbury (s). Robertson ... Liverpool, July 21.
23 Sulima ..... Starkey ..... Moulmein Aug 5.
Prince Arthur..... Minchin..... Algoa Bay, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
24 Lady Dufferin ....
25 Goryia (s) ....
Rehance (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
22 Malda (s) .... Calcutta.
Fenwykeshire .... Coast.
24 Dorunda (s)..... ..... London.
Malda (s) .... Calcutt.
Khandalla (s) .... Bombay.
23 Belted Will .... Cocanada.
24 John Allan .... Bombay.
Sir J. Lawrence(s)..... ..... Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
23 Clotilde..... ..... Calcutta.
Rene .... Calcutta.
25 Khandalla (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—50 casks roll sulphur, C Macdonald and Co.
Bertha s—3 bales canvas 12 tierces beef and 12 barrels pork Cowasjee Jamsetjee.
Peru s—1 case ham, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Deccan s—10 cases tin plates, Ebrahimjee Noorbhoy.
Renown s—12 cases perfumery, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 8 cases toys, Eabhoy Tyebally; 50 cases champagne, C Bouneviale and Co; 5 cases zinc sheets, Lu'loo Panachund; 4 cases hardware, Dulcharam Purbhoodass; 6 cases hardware, Rustomjee Manockjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—7 casks white and green paint, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—12 cwts D horns Mirallybhoy Nuthoo; 24 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 12 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renown s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peru s—1 bale woollen carpet, C Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

Peru s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—34 cases sharkfins, Jafrabhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—28TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

315-76—Tyabjee and Savani—Hajee Mahomed Ali bin Hajee K ya Fatima Sooltan Begum—Craigie, Lyoch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Lalloobhoy, widow.

111-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Tejpal Khatsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.

44-74—Webster and Smith—Ebrahim bin Rujab vs Abdool Rahemon—Crawford and Bosvey.

267-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam Ali and others—In person.

62-76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee vs Bhaidoodin bin and others—Mr Bicknell.

183-76—F Kavarjee—Hubyka Natheo vs Khutree Essack Hajee Tyabjee and Sayani.

5-75—A Framjee—Dolomoya Neermahomed vs Goolbaboe M'ul Co .....

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two ASSESSORS MR. ORMISTON and MR. A. W. FORDE.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Rut'onsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FINNEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Jenar'han and Ghandibhoy.

279-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolt'anally vs Rabi bhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Bosvy.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.

98-76—Mulloe and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Pearn.

208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantr m vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.

190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eljee Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Jamardhun and G and Mr. Shipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.

Campbell, Lieut, Bombay 109th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 26.

Packer, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th August.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 709 Sapper John Dall, No 3 Battery 6th Bde R A.

No 2510 Corporal Edward John Keane, 2nd Battalion 7th Regt, promoted to the Commissariat Dept, and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

681h Foot—Regtl Order, dated 15th Aug 1876, directing Lieut W H McMath to perform the duties of Adjt, with effect from the 16th Idem.

Regtl Order, dated 21st Aug 1876, appointing Capt G W M Hall, Interpreter to the Regt, in the absence of a qualified Sub.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 23.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Herbert Hope Risley, B A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Midnapore, is transferred in the same capacity to the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr Risley is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as an Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal in addition to his other duties.

Mr E E Lowis, Comr of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, and r Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st of Sept 1876.

Mr G E Porter, C S, is appointed to be Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Sarun, but to continue to act as Dist and Sess'ons Judge of Sarun and Chumparun during the absence, on leave, of Mr E Drummond, or until further orders.

Mr C F Magrath, Offg Mag and Collr of Bogra, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th Aug 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Whitcombe, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Bogra during the absence, on leave, of Mr C F Magrath, or until further orders.

Mr St Andrew, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to Moorshedabad.

Mr A Smith, Mag and Collr, Jessore, is appointed to act as Comr of the Bhitung Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr E E Lowis or until further orders.

Mr J J Livesay, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Purneah, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr, of Jessore during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A Smith, or until further orders.

Mr R D Hime, Mag and Collr of Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th inst, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H S Beadon, B A, Offg Senior Supt of Survey, Midnapore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Mag and Collr of Beerbhoom during the absence, on leave, of Mr R D Hime, or until further orders.

Mr C D C Winter, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Jessore, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr A Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F M Halliday, Mag and Collr of Gya, is appointed to act as Opium Agent of Benares during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Rivett-Carnac, or until further orders.

Mr J Pratt, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for ten days, under Clause 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th Oct next, to enable him to attend the examination for High Proficiency in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in that month.

Mr C J Allen, Collector on English Law in the Presidency College, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Sec 3-1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as an Asig Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr A H James, Dist Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st July last.

Mr E M Showers, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence on leave, of Mr A H James, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr A V Knyvett, Asst Supt of P lice, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-nine days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th inst.

Mr H Bayley, Offg A st Supt of Police, is posted to the Dist of Sarun.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr F J Rowe, of the Bengal Educational Service, extension of leave for one month, under Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code.

Furlough leave of absence for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr H A Cooms, Dist Supt of Police, Tezpur, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 26.)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W L Louis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th July 1876.

Capt G F I Graham, Dist Supt of Police, Shahjahanpur, one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 17th of Sept 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G G Billings, Depy Collr, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept 1876.

Mr Ridsdale has received an unexpired portion (thirteen days) of the privilege leave granted to Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I., Depy Collr, Cawnpore, by Notification No 1121A, dated 6th July 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The unexpired portion—viz., one day—of the two months' privilege leave granted to Munshi Ghulam Hussain Khan, Depy Collr, Ghazipur, by Notification No 868A, dated 31st May 1876, is hereby cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F W Chatterton, Cant Mag, Roorkee, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st of Sept 1876.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Saharanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E G Jenkinson, or until further orders.

Mr E White, Asst Mag, privilege leave for one and a half months, with effect from the 16th Sept, 1876.

Mr W H Smith, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Agra, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr T W Holdrness, Offg 2nd Asst Sec to Govt, privilege leave for eleven weeks, with effect from the 15th Aug, 1876.

Mr F B Hollweck, Asst Mag and Collr, Aligarh, privilege leave for one month, from the 1st Sept, 1876.

Mr E G Jenkinson, Mag and Collr, Saharanpur, privilege leave for two months, from the 16th Sept, with effect from the 25th Sept 1876.

Mr W G Jackson, Asst Mag, Azamgarh, privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 1st of Sept 1876.

Mr G J Laidman, Asst Mag, Moradabad, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 9th of Sept, 1876.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Offg Lt-Gov ernor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr H Fraser, Asst Mag, Etawah, to the temporary charge of the Jail at that station, during the absence on leave of Sergeant Maj T T Sherlock, or until further orders.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr A T Dadeworth, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Rohilkhand Canals, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr J E Coles, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days.

Mr W W Smith, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days.

Capt J L Macpherson, R E, Ex Engr, 4 h grade, Shilohabad Dist ibutary Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days.

Mr E W Oldmin, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Engr, 2nd grade is temporarily transferred from the Jumpshahr Branch to the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 21st inst.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WODEHOUSE—August 2nd, at Lowestoft, Suffolk, the wife of Captain Charles Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son still-born.

MARRIAGES.

LEE-WARNER—HOLLAND—August 2nd, at Christ Church, Bray Co., Wicklow, Ireland, William Lee-Warner, Bo. Civil Service, youngest son of the Revd. James Lee-Warner, of Thorpland, Norfolk, to Ellen Pauline, eldest daughter of Colonel H. W. Holland, C B, Bombay Staff Corps.

SCHNEIDER—WILSON—July 26th, at Bayswater, Colonel F. Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, to Ruth, widow of the Revd. James Wilson.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BIGGS—August 26th, at Bombay, the wife of John T. Biggs, Esq., Mofussil Company, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITE—August 15th, at Barthampoora, Moozuffurpore, the wife of W. Hanbury White, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORE—August 24th, at Allahabad, Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. More.

PRICE—August 10th, at Subathu, Francis Lloyd, aged 2½ years; and on the 21st August, Llewellyn, aged 5 years, children of W. S. M. Price, Army Surgeon, formerly of the 73rd Regiment.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

AND so the home press, according to Reuter's telegram which we publish this morning, approves of Lord Lytton's reprimand in the Fuller case! Well, we are not much surprised, for the home press generally shows dense ignorance of Indian affairs and is therefore likely enough to have been carried away by such an *ad captandum* document as the Viceroy's notorious minute. We feel the less surprise at the attitude of the English press when we remember the steady pro-native current of popular sentiment which has been let loose by the Prince of Wales' visit to India. When Lord Salisbury makes the opinions of the Prince of Wales' friends a foundation for a political argument affecting India the newspapers may very well be excused for waxing eloquent over Lord Lytton's violent tilt at such substantial windmills as the administration of British justice in India and the treatment of natives by Europeans. The Prince's companions were very good fellows in their way—good natured and civil to those to whom they had no particular aversion, [illegible] sportsmen; but they were scarcely so exalted above their fellow mortals in intelligence that they were able to take in at a glance the social and political characteristics of India and pronounce opinions upon them. If their opinions had not been dragged into public notice, they would have been harmless enough, for they are quite as much entitled to their private opinions as other Indian travellers; but what we protest against is the assumption that the superficial observations of men who visited India under the most favourable circumstances, who were feted and enriched with presents wher ever they went, and who saw nothing but the merest veneering of Indian and Anglo-Indian life, are of such value that important administrative changes should be built upon them. Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill College was echoed and applauded by the home newspapers. They recognised in it precisely the kind of philanthropy that would charm the fancy of Englishmen who, though knowing nothing of India, are a good deal influenced by sentimental feelings, and they wrote accordingly. In Lord Lytton's minute they recognise precisely the same elements of catchpenny public applause; and again, we say, they write accordingly. Very few of the home journals ever write intelligently about the problems of Indian life, of which they are as ignorant as they are of the political and social life of the inhabitants of the undiscovered regions of Central Africa. Treating these questions soberly, and keeping the warning and significant fact at their elbow that Englishmen have lived in India for many years and have endeavoured with patient labour and not devoid of English sentiments of honour, to give the inhabitants their due, would be to them too irksome work. They therefore seize upon such questions as Lord Lytton has raised and hang upon them all the tags of cheap philanthropy and sentiment at their command. How much can be expected of the English press when we find its representatives writing such utter rubbish about India as we have lately exposed in these columns?—of a press which is taught by men like Mr. Gay and Mr. Wheeler, the latter of whom discovers that pigs in India are very hairy and have humps, and in one part of his book pities in a sickly style the patient Hindoos and in another stigmatises them as "niggers?" We repeat that it is no wonder the English press has reviewed Lord Lytton's minute with feelings of approval. What does the English press, or what does any man who has not lived in the country and mingled among the people, know for a certainty of the feelings that exist between Anglo-Indians and natives and of the allegations that the latter are oppressed, down-trodden, and beaten by their more powerful "Aryan brothers?"

"AND shall Trelawny die?" Can it be that the Covenanted Civil Service of India, with whose history such glorious memories are associated, is really doomed to death? If Lord Salisbury actually contemplates the extinction of the Covenant, and the reorganisation of the Indian administration upon the lines of the Civil Service in England, it can only be said that the most rash and empirical Radical is less adventurous than our present Tory Secretary of State. After the first shock of surprise that any statesmen should have the hardihood to put forth his hand to steady the ark, and should accomplish the feat by substracting the Covenant, the unprejudiced mind will gradually discern the numerous advantages likely to result from this sweeping innovation. The Covenant is undeniably an anachronism. It has served its purpose and may now be laid aside as part of an old fashioned machinery that may be conveniently relegated to a museum intended to illustrate the moral and material progress of State craft. In the beginning, indeed, it was far from complimentary to the Company's servants of that period. The object of the Covenant was to restrain those servants from trading on their own account, from accepting bribes or presents of any kind, and from an undignified intercourse with the people of the land. On the other hand their honourable masters covenanted to pay them salaries that at the time appeared extravagant, to allow them handsome retiring pensions, and to give them a monopoly of the administration so far as it could be conducted by European agency. Several important innovations have since been introduced, of which none has been more prejudicial to the permanence of the old arrangement than the institution of the competitive system. The glamour that enshrouded the Covenant faded away at the rude touch of competition. In place of selection by family ties came selection by the intellect and cram, and the mist that had enveloped the Service gradually rolled up and dispersed. Scarcely inferior to the loss of prestige brought about by throwing open the Covenanted Service to a competition to which even the natives were invited, has been the loss of power through the rapid growth of the Uncovenanted Service. Of late years it has become difficult to trace any particular difference in the qualifications of members of the two branches, and it may be confidently expected that ere long the examinations will become practically the same for both. In many instances the duties entrusted to the lower branch of the executive administration are not at all less arduous and responsible than those confided to their more favoured brethren, while in the Judicial Department there are many magistrates of the inferior grade at least equal to the Covenanted District Judges who sit in appeal over them. With equality of duties and equality of capacity must inevitably come equality of pay and privileges. The whole system will have to be reorganised, nor is there any reason for the longer maintenance of the non-regulation anomaly. The Indian Empire should clearly be administered throughout upon the same principle, and that the simplest which can be devised. At the same time military men need not be excluded from a fair share of the prizes offered as the just reward of exceptional ability, industry, and knowledge as shown by examinations suited to different grades of employment. It is not the province of a newspaper, however, to forestal the Government or to enter upon the delicate task of arranging the details of a new system. That the time has arrived for some improvements, is generally admitted, nor can any period be more appropriate than that which shall witness the change of title from Queen to Empress. It is obvious, of course, that no sudden change can be made. Whatever is decided upon must be of a prospective nature. The "vested rights" of all servants under the Covenant must be scrupulously respected, nor, indeed, would it be advisable to throw open at once the entire Service, Judicial and Executive, to competitive examinations. For the higher posts practical experience and an intimate knowledge of the country and people are indispensably necessary—qualifications that cannot be acquired by cram. An attempt is being made to induce military men by means of a pecuniary bonus to retire so as to throw open to Civilians the appointments they may happen to hold in non-regulation provinces. But it would surely be more expedient, more beneficial to public interests, that the Government of the country should be conducted by the best men available for the purpose, whether civilians or soldiers. The day of monopolies, like that of chivalry, is past. Exclusive privileges belong to a by-gone state of society. There must no longer be distinctive titles such as Covenanted and Uncovenanted, but all must unite, in honest rivalry, to promote the public interests and augment the general welfare.

Of all the numerous studies to which scholars devote themselves for their own edification and for the benefit and enlightenment of their fellow men, there is perhaps none of more absorbing interest to the student, or which may be pursued with greater advantage to the world at large, than that which has for its object the elucidation of the religious mysteries of various nations and creeds. The material as well as the moral history of every country is closely allied to its religion; and in many cases, where sacred books have been preserved, they are the oldest historical records extant, and mark the beginning of documentary, in opposition to purely traditional [illegible]. Leaving out of consideration the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the only great and original religions which profess to be founded on sacred books and have preserved them in manuscript are—The Brahminical religion; the Buddhist religion; the Zoroastrian religion; the religion of the followers of Kung-fu-tze the religion of the followers of Lao-tze and the religion of Mahomed. There is nothing more ancient in India than the Vedas; there is no book in the Persian language of greater antiquity than the sacred books of the followers of Zarathrustra, or even than their translation in Pehlevi; among all that has been rescued and preserved of the early literature of China the five King and the four Shoo claim to be the most ancient; and the Koran is the fountain-head both of the religion and the literature of the Arabs. Up to the present time, anything like an extensive study and knowledge of these books among foreigners and the followers of other creeds has been almost solely confined to a few distinguished scholars; but in future, thanks to the efforts of those gentlemen, the public—the English public, at any rate—generally may have the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with these works without undergoing the years of patient study necessary to read and understand them in the Oriental tongues. A want has been generally felt, and frequently expressed, of a complete, trustworthy, and readable translation of the principal sacred books of these six Eastern religions; and an effort is about to be made to supply this want, the translations being conducted by various Oriental scholars in England and India, and edited by Professor F. Max Müller. The present scheme contemplates the publication of a series of twenty-four volumes, to extend over eight years, three being issued during every twelve months. The series is intended to consist of translations of those works selected from the stores of the six "Book Religions" which are most likely to prove useful. As Professor Max Müller urges, the bulk of the religious literature of the Brahmins and the Buddhists is such that to attempt a complete translation would be beyond the powers of one generation of scholars; but if the interest in the work itself should continue, there is no reason why the series of translations should not be carried on after those who commence it have ceased to work. A prospectus has been issued, and after the nec

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH AUGUST.

The Viceroy at the conclusion of his Sind tour is expected to proceed from Kurrachee to Bombay by sea. A vessel of the Indian Marine will be detailed to await His Excellency's arrival at Kurrachee.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 26TH AUGUST.

Sir Salar Jung arrived to-day at 9 A.M. He was received by the Resident and Staff Officers, commanding the Contingent, the nobles Vicarooloomrah, Busheerodowlah, Mookrumoodowlah, and other nobles. His Excellency was very warmly received. The city is to be illuminated to-night.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 26TH AUGUST.

The appointment of Mr. Macdonell as a Judge in the Calcutta High Court is announced in the *Gazette of India* to-day.

Captain Swinley officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong in addition to his duties as Station Staff Officer at that station.

Mr. Home, Deputy Conservator, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson is appointed Colonel by Brevet.

Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac officiates as Deputy Accountant General of the Punjab during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Biggs, who takes privilege leave.

Captain Branson is promoted to be Garrison Instructor, vice Captain F. C. Berry, promoted to be Chief Instructor.

Captains Collis of the 6th Foot and Taylor of the 16th Foot are appointed Assistant Garrison Instructors, *vice* Captains Branson and Hammick, promoted.

The Rev. A. C. Pearson is appointed Chaplain at Moulmein.

The rainfall here is seventy inches up to date.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 26TH AUGUST.

Cholera continues to be very bad at Jummoo and Rawal Pindee. Mr. J. Turnbull, Superintendent of Police, has died from it at the latter place.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The Akhoond of Swat is reported to be dangerously ill and his recovery is doubtful. His death will probably complicate frontier affairs and possibly interfere with the Delhi Durbar and camp. A large consignment of munitions of war has recently reached Kohat and indicate preparations for a military expedition to the Kohat Pass Afreedees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FULLER CASE.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

The home press approves of Lord Lytton's reprimand in the Fuller case.

THE ACTION OF PRINCE MILAN.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

Prince Nikita concurs in the action of Prince Milan in summoning the Consular body at Belgrade.

REPORTED RETREAT OF THE TURKS.

According to Servian official despatches after six days' fighting before Alexinatz, the Servians made a successful attack on the Turkish right wing. The Turks were routed and retreated.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 26TH AUGUST.

The Foreign Ambassadors here have opened negotiations for peace between the Turks and the Servians.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	39,000	bales.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	7,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	35,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	19,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	810,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	118,000	do.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The Aberdeen Cotton Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-1/4.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 6-3/4.

40s Mule do. ..... 7-1/4.

Fair Dhollera Twist..... 9-10.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4-1/2d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96-1/2

5 per cent. French Route, 1872 .... 106-1/2

Bar Silver 52

The sum of £187,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Perthia.

Departure—European.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26TH AUGUST, 5-20 P.M.

Mail steamer Indus, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—27TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 24 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 4, thermometer 82, barometer 29·93. Fall of rain 35 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind W. N. W., N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78. Fall of rain 50 cents.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W. moderate, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 50 cents.

LINE REPORTS.—27TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

IT is said that the distinguished Portuguese poet Senhor Joao de Deus, is to be appointed as Chief Secretary to the Governor General of Goa, in place of Mr. Cunha Rivara, who retires on pension.

IN the event of Calcutta not having been furnished with a Bishop when the cool season comes round, it is the intention of Bishop Gell, as acting Metropolitan, to spend some weeks in that diocese.

THE Viceroy may be expected in Bombay early next year, coming from Kurrachee in a vessel of the Indian Marine. A Viceregal yacht is, it is reported, to be got ready for the Viceroy's excursions by sea.

AT the late Camp of Exercise at Delhi the total force of some 20,000 consisted of 8,590 Europeans and 11,600 natives, and the same proportions will very likely be in attendance at the Imperial Assemblage, when not less than fifteen thousand troops may be present.

THE Ahmedabad Pigeon Sweep, for which there were nineteen entries, has been won by Surgeon-Major Boustead, who killed all his birds in succession. Mr. Dalzell was second and Mr. Holland third. The value of the lottery was two thousand two hundred rupees.

THE Auditor General, Ceylon, has gone on three months privilege leave, his health being very unsatisfactory. The *Ceylon Times* does not anticipate that he will return to the island, a prospect the more to be regretted as Mr. Barclay is in many ways qualified to render essential service to the colony.

THE Government of Ceylon has resolved that whilst all public servants may remit at the rate of 1s. 10½d. the rupee, those who have served over a period of fifteen years shall be allowed to remit at *par*. This scheme is to be permitted to affect all remittances made from Ceylon since the first of January last.

THERE seems to be some uncertainty about the orders, relating to the pay of European soldiers, coming out to this country next month, though their arrival will not be delayed much longer. The cost of the European army in India will probably be increased, but the additional expense this year is not likely to be more than £30,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Neville Chamberlain, G. C. B., and staff, are expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 5th September. There are to be two parades of the troops in garrison during His Excellency's stay; one a show parade on the Maidan, and the other a grand sham fight on the Agram plains. All the troops in garrison, including the Regiment of Siladar Horse, have been rehearsing the sham fight at Agram.

THE Prince of Wales has altered the style of his plume. The two side feathers used to overhang. This he now regards as wanting in archæological propriety. For the future the feathers of the plume are to be represented as they were in the time of the Plantagenets—upright standing almost parallel to each other. The change was inaugurated by the stationers who stamped the Royal crest on the stationery which was used by H. R. H. and suite in India.

ON the morning of the 16th instant, the Bishop of Colombo distributed a number of books on history, religion, and general subjects, elegantly bound, to students of St. Thomas' College, the gifts of Mr. Charles de Soysa, of Alfred House. These works were intended for Christmas gifts, but have only recently arrived. There were about 300 students present at the distribution. The same liberal minded donor has already given £3,000 as a "Prince of Wales' Exhibition," towards various purposes connected with the College.

THE Governor of Madras is going on a tour. A telegram from Cotacamund dated the 25th instant gives the following programme of the tour:—"The Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Anna Gore Langton, go down the Segore Ghaut to Mysore on Monday. They will remain one night at Kulhutty. They will visit Oossoor, Mercara, and Bangalore. Elephant hunting. The Ladies Grenville will go direct to Bangalore and afterwards return here on 12th. They will be the guests of Mr. Saunders at Bangalore."

ON Saturday afternoon, Mr. Searle, Master Attendant, received a telegram from the Port Officer at Carwar, stating that the wreck of the ship Monarch had been seen by the steamer Canara in lat. 16. 48 N., and 72 degrees 49 E. She has thus drifted about 30 miles south since she was last seen, and is in the direct fair way of vessels making for or from Bombay along the coast, so that the derelict may cause a dangerous accident unless ships' officers keep a sharp look out. We should say she is now about 120 miles from Bombay and nearly opposite Rutnagherry. Intimation of the Monarch's whereabouts has been telegraphed by Mr. Searle to the port authorities in Galle and Calcutta.

THE B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Malacca, lost last week off Sonapore, seems to have been on her way to take up her position on a new line between Colombo and Tuticorin. The Directors contemplate the introduction of very low rates for gangs of coolies similar to the railway fares for the same class of passengers: and a Colombo paper has no doubt that if this be adopted they will succeed in diverting the present stream of immigration from the Manaar line via the north road, to Colombo, where the railway to Candy will convey them upwards at extremely low rates. In this way a gang of Tamil coolies may be brought from their district by railway to Tuticorin, thence by steamer to Colombo, and on to Candy by rail, the entire journey being performed in four or five days instead of as at present, on foot, in as many weeks. The immigrants will have the double advantage of being taken to their work in less time, and free from all fatigue and extortion by the way.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* tells the following story of what that paper seems to think is an attempt to poison some troopers:—

We learn that four Privates of the C. Troop 14th (King's) Hussars narrowly escaped being poisoned on Monday last, under the following circumstances. When dinner was served out to the Troop at 2 o'clock in the afternoon that day, one of the men observed that the mutton soup and stew (which were cooked in an iron vessel) had a greenish colour, and three comrades who followed to take away theirs from the cook-house noticed the same. Suspecting that the food contained poison it was shown to Troop Serjeant-Major, Thompson, who fortunately happened to visit the cook-house at the time, when the soup and stew were taken to Dr. Barrow of the regiment to be analysed, and he found them to contain some sediments of sulphate of copper and was of opinion that there was a sufficient quantity of poison in the same to have killed one half the troop. On this having come to the knowledge of Major Arbuthnot, commanding the corps, he handed over the eight cooks and ten table boys of the A. B. and C. Troops into the custody of the Police at Ulsoor Station, where after being detained a few hours, they were released, as there was no evidence to prove which of the cooks or the table boys had mixed the poison with the soup and stew. The food of the Privates of the above mentioned troops are generally cooked in one cook-house and it was therefore suspected that the cooks as well as the the table boys must have known something about the poison found in the food of the C. Troop. The two cooks and two table boys of the latter troop have been dismissed

WE take the following from the *Statesman*:—"The manner in which the revenues of India are dealt with by the Home Government, receives a fair illustration in a list of pensions now before us, granted in 1867-68 to the employés of the India Office who retired in that year from active service. The list is as follows:—

	Salary.	*Pension.*
	£	£
Mr. J. C. Mason.....	1,430	1,430
" E. D. Bourdillon	1,200	1,200
" J. S. Dillon	900	700
" J. E. Cochrane	1,000	1,000
" W. C. Deeds	900	700
" J. Courtenay	875	700
" J. E. Boucher	1,000	900
" C. Crawford	850	800
" W. Downing	500	375
" W. V. Andrews	303	202
	£8,958	£7,807

The average length of service of these gentlemen was 32½ years; and their average age upon retirement 51. Their full average salary was nearly £900 a year, and their average pension nearly £800. Here are ten gentlemen, certainly not highly educated, but fortunate enough to get clerkships in the India Office at the age of 19. They spend 30 years in the service, leading the *dilettante* sort of life led in the public offices of England that has been so often satirized, and at 50, worn-out poor fellows by daily lounging at office over the newspapers from 11 to 4, they gracefully retire from their labours upon a pension of £800 a year each. And the ryot pays for it. Contrast the pensions given to these clerks who have never left England or known what hard work, or hard service means—with the pensions an old military man gets for a life service in this climate."

IT is remarkable that Bombay has done nothing in the way of raising a volunteer corps. Much depends, probably, on the exertions of one man in a matter of this sort, and Bombay not having the needful one man has no volunteers. But Lieut. Colonel Walton, who has been so instrumental in forming the Calcutta volunteers, has succeeded well; the volunteers in Calcutta numbering now 669 from an effective total in 1867 of 87 only. Colonel Walton says he expects to have 1,000 men, and adds in his letter to the *Englishman*:—

This time last year, when I wrote to you, I was far away in that beautiful spot, Clifton, where I used to see the Bristol volunteers skirmishing over the lovely Downs, which reminded me, however feebly, of my own regiment on the Calcutta Maidan, and with whom I regretted I could not be at the opening of the drill season; but here I am once more (the Old Colonel, as you, as well as your contemporaries, and Mr. Buck in the *Indian Charivari*, call me), ready to enrol any gentleman who wishes to join the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it was my pride and pleasure to hear the Calcutta volunteers spoken of by him, as well as by Lord Northbrook, in the most flattering terms.

At the Camp of Exercise at Ballgarriah, the remarks of Sir Richard Temple and the Inspecting Officer were equally gratifying.

Government has liberally shown their appreciation of the services of the volunteers by adding to the grant for efficiency, and by giving us a new Range at Ballygunge, which will be so near as to remove the difficulty previously experienced by many of qualifying in that most important test of efficiency of a soldier—that of being a good shot.

To the old volunteers, I would express my appreciation of their zeal and efforts in their work and at the same time urge them to keep up, by frequent attention at drill and target practice, the high standard of efficiency which the corps has hitherto maintained.

To those who are not already volunteers, I would hold the cause itself, the bond of friendship, engendered by constant intercourse, and the opportunity of pleasant and healthy exercise, as inducements to come forward and join the ranks.

August 26. A. B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appears in your paper to-day signed "A Disgusted Briton" which, if it does not merit, certainly requires, an answer. To begin with, your correspondent falls into the absurd error of comparing native with English servants and not content with that he must needs compare them with women, meaning probably European women. Let us hope that he has not a wife of his own. He evidently thinks that because a man would be a coward to lift his hand to a woman "even in the way of kindness," that the rule applies to one's native servants, because they happen to be weaker than ourselves. No doubt this "Disgusted Briton" would consider a schoolmaster a poltroon for administering corporeal punishment to a refractory boy and would look upon a father as a brute who was guilty of thrashing a son not being one of his own size. Now, with English servants you can generally reason, and if told to do anything it is done, if not, a few sharp words would be felt far more than a good thrashing by a native, who only understands the reason of the stick. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. English servants will frequently give "warning" at once if harshly spoken to, whereas who has not found his native servant invariably serve him better and more cheerfully after having received a wholesome caning.—Yours, &c.

A LONG SUFFERER.

Bombay, 25th August.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your refreshingly philanthropic correspondent "An Englishman," in his pleasant letter concerning the "Fuller Case" in your issue of to day, completely loses his head in the intensity of his feelings and forgets the fact that the point at issue is "not the right or advisability of European masters beating their native servants" but "the wisdom (or otherwise) of Lord Lytton's policy in snubbing the Judges of the High Court, on the supposition of whose infallibility in matters of law, so much of the good administration of the country depends." It is, however, only concerning one point in "An Englishman's" letter that I wish to make a remark—viz, the following paragraph: "A native is very sensitive about a fine, and dismissal is more dreaded than anything else."

Any man who would make such a statement must be either wilfully or very painfully ignorant of the people of the country in which he sojourns. I have been for several years a resident in India and have lived and had servants in a great number of stations between Peshawur and Bombay and my experience teaches me that

1st. That if you fine a servant, it does not so much affect him as his wife and family (with which, as a rule, he is plentifully supplied), the wife having to supply the same quantity and quality of food to their lord and master whether he receives his full wages or a diminished one; and

2nd. That native servants in the present day do not remain in the least fear of dismissal; for, as a rule, they are taken almost immediately into the service of some other "Sahib" in the station (I am speaking of up-country stations) and if not, they go and live *bhaibund* in some one else's compound until offers.

This, I think, you will find the experience of Anglo-Indians who are gifted with less Exalted or Hall philanthropy and more

August 24. COMMON SENSE.

P. W. D. GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant, in addition to the letter signed "Twenty-four Years Old," putting forward certain grievances anent infantry sergeants' pay being given to R. E. sergeants in lieu of that of their corps. I have every reason to believe that if the authorities knew that sergeants of the R. E's were actually losers in pay by joining the P. W. D., the wrong would at once be rectified; but, as "Twenty-four Years' Old" states, if engineer officers will not take an interest in the men of their corps, then to whom are they to appeal? I must say it is a great mistake bringing men and treating them in this manner. Perhaps some of your numerous readers interested in the subject would like to know the routine these men have to go through. Upon their landing, they are draughted off, say to the Head Quarters of H. M.'s Bombay Sappers and Miners. In the course of a week, they find themselves placed in the supernumerary rank amongst the native corps for drill, whilst others have to attend workshops, schools, &c. Some time elapses when application by the men is made to appear for the P. W. Department examination, which after another six months' *red tapeism*, a committee is sanctioned of officers of the corps to examine these candidates. When this examination is finished a considerable time elapses before they actually know whether they have been successful. The lucky individuals, after twelve months, are then appointed to the P. W. D., as overseers, 1st grade, Rs. 125 being their maximum pay. Out of this sum a bungalow, clothing, &c., have to be provided for. Should any of the "fortunates" be a married man with three or four little ones, he has to pay the fare to the place where appointed. Now his trouble commences. On the same day he joins his appointment, a man from the R. A. or infantry joins the Commissariat or Ordnance Departments. The results is that, in a few years, the former finds his brother-in-arm *a full blown conductor*, whereas *he is a sergeant still* and is likely to remain so as long as Government permit old hands to hang on until they actually *die in harness*. *Ads rem!*

SAP ROLLER.

August 25.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAST DAY.

POONA, 26TH AUGUST.

THE last day of the Regatta is over, and on the whole it has been one of the most successful meetings we have had. I observe that you have printed the *Poona Observer's* account of the second day, mine not having reached you, I presume. The account is correct with a few trifling alterations. For instance, it was *not* a "drifting match," far from it. There were no "yachts," and they did not float with the ebb, because there is not any to float with; neither did they "arrive back to the place from (?) whence they had started." The raised platform did not *contain* any one; people were on it. Except that the names of the crews are all wrong, "Independents" being put for "Civil Services" &c, the programme is accurately given.

The *P. O.* has discovered that when two boats race and one wins, the other is left behind! Really the writer should find out what he is going to write about before he writes it.

The first event of the third day was the final heat, "Service fours" won by the "Independents" by two lengths and a half. They were expected to win.

Inglefield won the junior sculls easily, Gray giving up at about three-quarters of the course.

The final heat junior pairs was won by Clarke's boat. They had to row against two men who had pulled in the mile race.

Croft beat Horsley by about four lengths, and won the senior sculls.

The final heat scratch fours was won by Donald's boat, Jackson one length behind, and the same interval between his and Joyner's boat. Jackson had already rowed in two races, and Barton in one, previously, so that they were scarcely up to making as good a race as they might have done.

It was getting dusk when the last race was rowed, and almost before the crews were on shore the prizes were given away.

Mrs. Rogers kindly presided, and gave the winners their trophies. Croft, who was vociferously cheered, carried off armfuls of silver, and I think no one grudged Bombay the luck due to their pluck. The Fusiliers', the most popular boat on the river, was healthily applauded, and I can only wish they had won more than three did.

To wind up Mrs. Rogers was cheered heartily, and one of the prizes she gave away was to her daughter, who steered the winners in the scratch fours. I hope every one was satisfied. As the *Poona Observer* would remark, those who did not win lost; and those who did not come in first rowed a good last. Come now, let us give three cheers for a good boat race and their muscular dexterity.—Hip hip hoora-ay. A little cheer for the boats would not be out of place and don't let us forget to cheer the river, without which, as the *P. O.* would justly observe, we should have had no Regatta. Why not add a cheer for the spectators, especially the "ladies," dear things? And since we are about it let us put in a word for the refreshments. To wind up with give a big cheer for the Honorary Secretary to the P. R. who has secretaried the club for so long. He had a large cheer at the distribution of the prizes, and may he long take the cheer at such meetings.

This evening there is to be a dinner to the Bombay and Fusilier crews at the Gymkhana shed, and if their healths are not improved by it, it won't be for want of spirit.

The following is the programme:—

FIRST RACE.—5 0 P.M.

FINAL HEAT.—SERVICE FOURS.—Distance 1 mile.

INDEPENDENTS.	st. lbs.	AMALGAMATED BRITISH MILITARY.	st. lbs.
1 E. L. Barton	9 2	1 J. Anson	8 8
2 C. Gray	10 7	2 T. Stock	10 12
3 M. R. Wyer	11 4	3 S. W. Tyndall	13 2
St—J. R. Croft	13 3	St—H. C. Jackson	11 0
Cox—E. C. Rich	18 8	Cox—H. D. Minchin	8 5
Colours—White.		Colours—Red.	

SECOND RACE.—5-0 P.M.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—Distance ½ mile. Prize, a Silver Salver.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
F. S. Inglefield	12 2	C. Gray	10 7
Colour—Yellow.		Colour—White.	

THIRD RACE.—5-45 P.M.

FINAL HEAT—SENIOR SCULLS.—Distance 1 mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
J. R. Croft	13 3	W. H. Horsley	11 0
Colour—White.		Colours—Black and White.	

FOURTH RACE.—6-0 P.M.

FINAL HEAT—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Distance ½ mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
N. Pochin	9 12	T. Stock	10 12
St—J. H. C. Clarke	10 2	St—H. C. Jackson	11 0
Cox—G. H. Herbert	8 0	Cox—H. D. Minchin	8 5
Colours—Blue and White.		Colour—Red.	

FIFTH RACE.—6-15 P.M.

FINAL HEAT—SCRATCH FOURS.—Distance ½ mile.

I Stevenson		1 Harrison	1 Chard
2 Rayner		2 Borton	2 Dun
3 Inglefield		3 Forde	3 Gray
St—Donald		St—Jackson	St—Joyner
Cox—Miss G. Rogers		Cox—Miss Aitchison	Cox—Miss K. Aitchison.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BROACH, 24TH AUGUST.

ABOUT two or three years ago Government ordered the abolition of the tax on cotton seeds which deprived the Municipality of Rs. 3,200 from their income. In consequence of this in one of their meetings it was proposed by Mr. Waite (the then surveyor) and seconded by a Parsee, and carried,—"That in lieu of the tax on cotton—seed Government be asked to sanction a tax of 8 annas on each cart of cotton as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2,589 of 1st July 1873 for Surat and Ahmedabad." From this resolution it would appear as though the Commissioners, in passing it, were only desirous of filling up the deficit, in the Municipal funds, caused by the abolition of the 2 annas tax on seed, which is estimated (*vide* Municipal Budget Estimates for 1871-72) to yield Rs. 3,200 per annum. But such are not the Commissioners' motives. The number of cart loads of kuppas which usually come into Broach is from 40,000 to 50,000, but taking 40,000 only as the yearly estimate, the income to the Municipality at 8 annas per cart would be Rs. 20,000. At present each cart of kuppas pays a tax of two annas, or Rs. 5,000, the difference Rs. 15,000 the Commissioners claim for sacrificing a tax which yields them Rs. 3,200. How far this most unreasonable impost is made justifiable by the Municipality, I shall only leave you to judge, contenting myself with giving you in the following as a brief sketch of the arguments advanced by the Commissioners.

In the first place the Municipality claim some sort of indemnification from the cotton trade for the six hand fire engines which it maintains at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 per annum. Now, no one who may have come into contact with a ginning factory may be unaware that every one of the mills in town maintains most suitable fire establishment for the protection of their premises. Such fire engines number about twelve which have on many occasions rendered the greatest service in cases of fire in the town. You will, I trust, agree with me, that in this case if there has been any "service rendered" it is on the part of the "cottonwallas," and for such service, be it remarked, no indemnification is sought from the Corporation by the ginwallas. The other—and to the Commissioners the most justifiable reason in support of the tax—is the one which relates to the use by the trade of the road leading from the railway station to a place called Edgha, which cost the Municipality Rs. 50,000, and for this they ask the trade to pay Rs. 20,000, or 40 per cent on the cost. Since, where this sort of tax has been in existence for some time past, and which realises Rs. 5,000, the roads that are in constant use by the trade, were constructed at a cost of more than Rs. 3.00.000, for which the Commissioners there are content with making the trade to contribute something like 1-66 per cent.

It would not be out of place here to observe that the Municipality in addition to the "several facilities offered to the trade" keeps the roads well lighted and watered. Its income of late has increased by nearly 40 per cent. New and objectionable imposts (when there is a vast field lying for reasonable taxes) have been levied during the past few years; and in return for all this increased revenue we have the most disgraceful state of the public roads observable everywhere throughout the town. The only good road which, it is alleged, has been in constant use by the trade is the newly constructed "white road." Of course I entirely exonerate Mr. White, the President, and other European Councillors from the grave charge of culpable negligence of misusing public money entrusted to their trust by the generous public by throwing away thousands and thousands of rupees every year in pitch-patching the roads with mud to be broken down again in the monsoons. Of course there are exceptions among the native Commissioners, also, but a part of them are very stubborn and illiberal of the orthodox school. They always make it a point to oppose any good suggestion emanating from the President about the *pucca* construction of the roads. I am quite positive if Mr. White is left to himself with his Secretary he would do a good deal to improve the state of the town and bring it on a level with the other good towns of the Presidency. Except the above mentioned "white road," all other roads are quite out of order, and casts a great stigma upon the Municipality. How far, then, the Municipal Commissioners are justified in imposing new taxes, be they reasonable or not, when they have not the energy to show any adequate return for what they have at present spending of the past, is a problem that can be solved by themselves alone.

At the meeting of the Commissioners when the resolution above quoted was carried, every one had come prepared to vote in favour thereof. There was nothing like a reasonable debate, and the single opposition from a Parsee Commissioner and his reasonable arguments were drowned in the uproar and din which followed the announcement of the resolution. Surely the Commissioners cannot be ignorant that such a heavy tax on cotton, that is proposed to be levied from the ryot, will prove in the end most detrimental to the advancement of the trade of this town, and which must necessarily cause much of the kuppas that was coming into Broach for sale, to be carried to other cotton markets without the disadvantage of paying any toll. These other markets nowadays, through the advent of the rail and telegraph, afford the same facilities to the ryot for disposing of his produce as Broach, and it is worthy of remark, that the Commissariat officer last person to pay 8 annas for the privilege of driving his cart into the Broach cotton market when he has so many within his reach that would answer his purpose as well.

The only importance that Broach at the present time enjoys is confined to its numerous cotton mills, the vast chimneys of which meet the gaze of the traveller from afar off and creates in him a desire to visit this place of enterprise and business. This together with its numerous European agents and its wealthy native dealers makes up the sum total of its prestige.

Are the Municipal Commissioners anxious to drive the trade out of this ancient but quiet borough and deprive many of their bread who are dependent on these mills?

It looks as if the Commissioners were indifferent as to who or what they taxed, so long as they obtained an opportunity to increase their income. The native members, together with some Europeans, have unanimously determined to have the income of the Corporation increased somehow or other, so that they may be able very shortly to demand a reduction of the house tax. The house tax, if administered with a slight modification, would satisfy all classes, and there would not be a single complaint made against it. But at the present moment the poor are much oppressed thereby, whilst those in moderate circumstances and above its influence can spare it without any inconvenience or drain upon their purse.

Talking about the house tax reminds me of the notorious Scinde Association which has all along proved a pleasant "farce" here. In connection with this tax, the Association, instead of bringing about any good, caused itself to be the scapegrace whereby serious injury has been inflicted on the poor of this town. Mr. White, our kind hearted and sympathetic Collector, in the commencement, promised the principal men of the town, who waited upon him on the occasion, a suitable modification in the assessment of the tax, but our "dauntless Association," acting upon the "energetic" Secretary's advice would not have any modification, but demanded a total recession of the tax in a thundering petition, which no sooner reached Government, than it was consigned to the waste paper basket, and there it remained. Its income of late has increased by nearly 40 per cent. New and objectionable imposts (when there is a vast field lying for reasonable taxes) have been levied during the past few years; and in return for all this increased revenue we have the most disgraceful state of the public roads observable everywhere throughout the town. The only good road which, it is alleged, has been in constant use by the trade is the newly constructed "white road." Of course I entirely exonerate Mr. White, the President, and other European Councillors from the grave charge of culpable negligence of misusing public money entrusted to their trust by the generous public by throwing away thousands and thousands of rupees every year in pitch-patching the roads with mud to be broken down again in the monsoons. Of course there are exceptions among the native Commissioners, also, but a part of them are very stubborn and illiberal of the orthodox school. They always make it a point to oppose any good suggestion emanating from the President about the *pucca* construction of the roads. I am quite positive if Mr. White is left to himself with his Secretary he would do a good deal to improve the state of the town and bring it on a level with the other good towns of the Presidency. Except the above mentioned "white road," all other roads are quite out of order, and casts a great stigma upon the Municipality. How far, then, the Municipal Commissioners are justified in imposing new taxes, be they reasonable or not, when they have not the energy to show any adequate return for what they have at present spending of the past, is a problem that can be solved by themselves alone.

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THAYETMYO, BRITISH BURMA, 12TH AUG.

CHOLERA has at length broken out in this station. For weeks past, although Mandalay, Prome, and many stations in Burma were under the ban, we had hitherto escaped. Now, I regret to say the attack is severe. It first appeared in the bazaar, or town if we may call it so, and appears to be working in a south-westerly direction towards and through the surrounding and densely populated native villages. Though so far the cantonments and barracks have escaped, how long this immunity will last remains to be seen. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spreading of this dire scourge. The locality where the disease first appeared, and, in fact, every place outside the cantonments is kept in a state of quarantine, and although it is very awkward as regards marketing, or shopping, the good sense of this precaution is apparent. The cases reported the first two days were attacked, sixteen and eight, fatal, three and five. To-day I hear that the epidemic is gaining ground, and five adult deaths, besides children, are reported. There can be very little doubt that the defiance of all sanitary laws, indulged in by the Burmese, has a great deal to do with these outbreaks. They are, as a people, very clean in their houses and persons; but like other natives, never will seem to understand that heaps of refuse, decayed fruit, dead dogs or cattle, stinking fish, &c., not to mention stagnant drains and cesspools, are scarcely conducive to a clean bill of health. Hence they, unless prevented by strict supervision, permit such accumulations to gather in the vicinity of their dwelling places, and the gaunt demon of death flourishes accordingly.

We have had a good many very heavy showers during the past week, and every prospect of their continuance. The country everywhere looks beautifully green and flourishing, and the climate at this season is simply delightful. The neighbouring hills, although not very lofty, are often enveloped in thick misty clouds, and when these are drifted and driven asunder by the wind, or absorbed by the sun's power, the effect is charming. The heavy white masses rolling up or down against the dark green well-wooded sides of the hills have a fairly like grandeur in their erratic motions and remind me strongly of by-gone days amongst the Welsh mountains. Somehow one never can look at the green hills slowly unfolded from their misty curtain, without longing for ease from the cares of office, and a run to those shores where cholera and jungle fevers do *not* prevail. Sporting has been rather at a standstill lately—no cricket, races, or shooting, and the Royal Artillery sports are deferred day after day on account of the weather. There has been a new piece at the Theatre, but your "own" was unavoidably prevented from attending the performance.

BOMBAY.

NEW PARSEE BARRISTERS.—On Saturday Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Kama and Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Kama, who were recently called to the bar in England, were sworn in at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley.

A NOVELTY.—We understand that a barrister, who recently arrived in Bombay from London, has successfully opened classes for the instruction of native students in the principles and practice of English law. This novelty has been appreciated by many well-to-do natives, and as many as 20 students occasionally attend this gentleman's law classes every day, and seem disposed to make the best of their opportunities.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart drivers, named Joan Bustian, Wittoo Wassoo, and Narooje Govinda, were on Saturday last fined respectively Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Re. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing their bullocks. The two former were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the other by a native police constable.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The great Hindoo festival called *Tirta* which takes place at Narva annually has been attended this year with a deplorable accident, resulting in the death of five women, the only passengers of a boat. A small tony was hired on the 12th instant by these women to convey them to the *Tirta*, but they had not proceeded far before the boat capsized and the whole of the five women were drowned, notwithstanding the solitary exertions of the boatman to save at least some of them from a watery grave. Only the boatman has survived to tell this sad tale.

THE FRAUD BY HINDOO SERVANTS OF A NATIVE FIRM.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, the two men Mottee Moojun and Mooljee Ramjee, servants to Purbodass Succeedass, who made away with a sum of Rs. 13,104 on Monday, the 21st instant, the circumstances of which appeared in our issue of the 24th instant, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, the former with criminal breach of trust in respect of the aforesaid amount, and the latter with the abetment of the said offence. Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the prosecution;

benefit on the public, and that it ought for this reason to be excepted.

If this be urged, our clients say that the well is a public well, and if it is out of repair it ought to be put into repair by the Municipality. If every public work belonging to the Municipality were put into repair by some private individual on condition that in exchange for the work done by him he should get some portion of the property belonging to the Municipality, that body would very soon be left without any property at all.

But setting aside this view of the question our clients have already incurred considerable expense in scouring this well for the use of the public, and after having incurred the expense they are prepared to incur the further expense of putting the well into thorough repair to the satisfaction of the Municipal officers and to fact the vacant space round the well, likewise to the satisfaction of the Municipal officers rather than allow the well to be closed to the public or rendered practically useless to them as it would be if the proposal of the Maharaj was carried out.

But in making this proposal they wish it to be understood that they do so on the condition that the objects which they have raised to the proposal of the Maharaj be first submitted to the Town Council, because they believe that if these objections are submitted to them, the Town Council will not sanction the proposal of the Maharaj.

If the Town Council should nevertheless hold that the objections of our clients to the proposal of the Maharaj are not sufficient, they request that then their proposal should be submitted, and with reference to that proposal all that they ask is that it should be impartially considered.—We have, &c.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

No. 5581 of 1876.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

From the Municipal Commissioner to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 21st instant beg to inform you that you are entirely in error in supposing that inspection of any document in the Municipal Office is open to the public.

The word "accounts" in my letter, No. 5447 of 18th instant, appears to be a copyists error for "documents."

I have no objection to inform you that all the papers relating to the Punchayetwadi well question have been placed at the disposal of the Town Council. But I must add that I do not require your advice as to the mode in which I am to conduct my duties. Your clients profess that they intervene in the matter solely on public grounds. They have, through you, said what they have to say on the subject. I have (which I am not, I believe, bound to do) referred the whole subject for the decision of the Council and that ought to be sufficient.—I have, &c.

W. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

AN IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Pandorang Balibhadra, a vakeel of the High Court, was summoned at the instance of Mr. John F. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, for refusing to fill up wheel-tax schedules, as required by section 109 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Wasudew Juggunnath Kirtikur appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hutchinson said—This is a prosecution under section 109 of Act III. of 1872. This section provides that all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax on horses and vehicles shall have a schedule presented to them by the Municipal Commissioner, to be filled up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept by them as the Commissioner may judge necessary for the assessment of the taxes. The schedules shall be filled up in writing, and signed, and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioner by every person to whom it has been sent, whether or not liable to the payment of such taxes, and whoever refuses, neglects or omits duly to fill up and return such schedules within one week from the receipt thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to the penalties provided by sections 176 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code. The Act does not require the Commissioner to send the schedules at any particular period of a quarter —and, indeed, the word "quarter" is nor even mentioned, but whenever sent it must be returned within a week of its receipt; and these schedules are to be filled up with such information respecting the vehicles and animals kept as the Commissioner may judge necessary for the assessment of the taxes. A schedule was sent to the defendant on the 3rd instant, and he was required to supply information respecting the number of the vehicles and animals kept by him. In the body of the schedule, it is distinctly stated that it is to be filled up "whenever presented," and that it is to be returned within one week from the date of its being received, with the necessary information supplied. The defendant has returned the schedule but has not furnished the information required by the Commissioner as to the number of vehicles and animals which were in his possession at the time the schedule was presented to him. Your Worship will observe that the Act empowers the Municipal Commissioner to issue the schedules whenever he pleases; and, furthermore, that is constituted him the sole judge as to what information respecting the vehicles and animals kept is necessary for the assessment of the taxes. I do not know what will be the line of defence that will be set up, but if the defendant uses the arguments which he has, on former occasions advanced, for not filling up the returns when sent to him —namely, that he cannot predict,—to use his word,— "what number of animals and vehicles he shall have kept during the quarter," then all I have to say is, that the Municipality are perfectly aware that this is not an age for miracles, and they do not look upon Mr. Pandurang as a prophet and do not expect him to "predict" anything. The Municipality simply require to give the number of carriages and horses in his possession at the time of the presentation of the schedule to him. The words in the body of the schedule, are "to fill up the schedule, whenever presented with full information respecting the vehicles and animals *kept* by him." The information asked for is in respect of the present and past, not the future, as the schedule does not say "may keep," but "kept." We issue upwards of 8,000 schedules during the year, but it is only Mr. Pandurang who persistently refuses to fill up the schedule with the information required by the Commissioner, and consequently, he has been proceeded against under the 109 section of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Wasudew, in defence, urged that though the word "quarter" did not occur in the section quoted by Mr. Hutchinson, the schedules were prepared quarterly, and were headed for each quarter of the year; hence it was clear that the information required by the Commissioner referred to the whole quarter and not a part thereof; and such information to be complete could only be furnished at the close of the quarter. From the wording of the schedules and the section, it was evident that the Legislature intended that these returns should be made when the quarter ended, and not during the currency of such quarter. A person, after he had sent in his schedule, might either increase or decrease his number of horses or carriages, during the quarters, and thus the information previously supplied might be construed to be inaccurate. It was therefore reasonable to suppose that these schedules should be returned at the end of each quarter. Mr. Wasudew then drew the attention of his Worship to the fact that the section under which this prosecution was conducted was a penal one, and it was a well recognised principle in jurisprudence that in the absence of any specified time mentioned in the section, it was fair to construe it in favour of the defendant—that was to say, that as there was no mention as to when these schedules were to be returned, it would be presumed that they were to be returned at the end of the quarter in which it was sent.

His Worship, in disposing of the question, observed that he must look to the wording of the section upon which the prosecution relied, and not to the form of the schedule. It was clear that the Municipal Commissioner had power to call for these schedules duly filled up with the information as regards vehicles and animals, in order to enable him to effect a proper assessment of the taxes, within one week from the receipt of such schedules by the persons to whom they were sent. His Worship was of opinion that the section was clear, and that Mr. Pandurang was bound to furnish the necessary information within one week from the receipt of the schedule, whenever presented by the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Pandurang having bowed to the decision,

The Magistrate asked Mr. Hutchinson if he would withdraw the prosecution, if Mr. Pandurang now supplied the information.

Mr. Hutchinson said that he was sure the Municipal Commissioner would not wish to press the matter further, and as Mr. Pandurang had promised to fill in his returns, he would withdraw the prosecution.

THE POONA MUSEUM.

The following correspondence has been sent us:—

Baroda, 12th August 1876.

To the Poona Museum Committee.

Gentlemen,—I have had the pleasure of receiving your communication dated the 22nd ultimo, and feel exceedingly obliged to you for all the information you have taken the trouble to impart to me in connection with your laudable labours in which I need not repeat the assurance of my earnest interest.

I am asking my Private Secretary to return to you, in the manner received, the various articles you have been so good as to send for my inspection. Kindly acknowledge their receipt.

I am very glad to see in these articles unmistakable evidence of progress in the right direction. True, it is a small beginning, but even the largest rivers are mere rivulets at their origin.

The ivory imitations are excellent and have surpassed my anticipations.

The plain tea infuser is a good copy. The carved one is very handsome.

The plain flower stand is heavy and has as great merit. But the more elaborate one is excellent. I should be glad to purchase a copy of this from the workman.

I have the pleasure to enclose a cheque for Rs. 70 which I promised in my letter of December last. Kindly acknowledge its receipt and lay out the little amount in prizes as proposed.

The watches are good and creditable. So are the knives, scissors, &c.

I wish our smiths would try to improve the *locks* in common daily use. As these are at present they are very insecure and only tempt thieves, while they create a false sense of security in the owners. Our workmen might without much difficulty adopt the beautiful principle of Chubb's lock. One or two models might be taken to pieces to disclose the internal mechanism which is exceedingly ingenious. There is a number in Wales series which clearly explains the construction of these and other locks. It might be studied with advantage and explained to our workmen. I would suggest a collection in your museum of specimens of all our existing locks in their variety, and this will have an interest of its own. Some moderate prizes may be offered for improved locks. If you like, I shall gladly contribute another seventy rupees in this direction. If good secure locks required all over India be made in India itself, the industry will employ a vast number of hands and the security ensuing will be a great blessing to the people while it will be a great aid to the police.

I have not tried the ink-powder and the sealing wax. If good and not dearer than Europe made things of the sort, I think you will do well to put the makers in communication with the ministers of native States in view to secure pretty considerable sales. Tenders may be sent in accompanied with samples and specification of prices. In the present circumstances of the exchange to Europe, even the British Government will probably be glad to purchase such things in India itself. The same remarks apply to *knives, scissors, &c.*

Our workmen are ingenious and will do anything, but they require advice and assistance. The great drawback is that their operations are desultory and on a very narrow scale. To make articles cheap, the principle of the division of labour must be carried out and the manufacture must be on a large scale. This requires capital and intelligence. Such of our educated countrymen as possess both these requisites might well think of starting manufactories, employing workmen on regular wages and selling the products at an advantage. We should then be able to underseil European makers. Cheap as labour is in India, and capable of any amount of skill and patience as our workmen are, India ought before very long to become one of the greatest manufacturing agencies of the world as she already is one of the greatest agricultural countries.

As your earnest labours are devoted to this great and patriotic end, you eminently deserve the thanks of the public.

In regard to the request with which your letter concludes, I beg to state that if in your opinion the appearance of my name among the patrons of the institution will subserve any useful purpose, I accept the proffered honour with pleasure.

I hope shortly to address you separately in my official capacity and I remain, &c.

T. MADAVA ROW.

P. S.—I would suggest the ivory articles being exposed for sale in some European shop. The shopkeepers, I believe, allow this for a trifling commission.

Dewan's Cutcherry, Baroda, 12th August 1876.

To the Secretary, Poona Museum Committee, Poona.

Sir,—As I am aware that your labours are steadily devoted to the practical development of indigenous manufactures, and that they have already borne some fruit, I have the honour to tender you a donation of 300 bb. rupees from His Highness' Government as a contribution to that important object. I enclose accordingly a cheque for that amount on the Bank of Bombay, the receipt of which kindly acknowledge.—I remain, &c.

T. MADAVA ROW, DEWAN.

HIGH COURT.—26TH AUGUST.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LULLOOBHOY BAROOBHOY VS. CASSIBAEE WIDOW.

Mr. Budroodin moved to make absolute the rule granted by their Lordships for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The learned counsel said he had in his hands a letter from Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland consenting to the application.

The Chief Justice—That's not regular. Either they should instruct counsel or make an affidavit. That won't do, make an affidavit and renew the application another time.

PATEL JEWA NESSOR VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Lang moved His Lordship the Chief Justice to give judgment in this case which was heard on appeal.

The Chief Justice said he was trying with Mr. Justice Bayley to assess the damages. Judgment was given on all the principal points. All the points on the principles had been decided, and the amount of damages remained to be enquired into and calculated from the market rates.

This was, we learn, the second or third application for a judgment which Mr. Lang made in this case, and yet the judgment is still "on the way." The case was, we are told, disposed of about two years ago, and yet the appellant, a cultivator, has been kept out of his money for that period.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Co., presented a petition on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., praying for an order to wind up the Cocoanada Press Company, Limited, under supervision of the Court. A few days ago, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Green against the Cocoanada Press Company,—a company registered in Bombay,—at the suit of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., for the sum of Rs. 42,123-2-4, for debt and interest and taxed costs. Mr. Lang said a meeting of the shareholders of the company had been called for that afternoon with a view to passing a resolution that it should be wound up voluntarily, and appointing their own liquidator. His Lordship made the order.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AND THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(Englishman.)

In an article in the *Bombay Gazette*, the writer, after pointing out the ruinous and inequitable results of the Bengal Permanent Settlement, declares his conviction that, the compact having been concluded in ignorance of the most essential conditions involved in it, and its terms not having been fulfilled, any Court of Equity would declare it null and void. Whether the ignorance of one of the contracting parties, seeing that his position was such as to have no excuse for ignorance, would be accepted by any Court of Equity as a good ground for annulling the contract, may be doubted. That the expectations with which the Settlement was made have been disappointed, is beyond question. But it must be remembered that the Settlement was absolute, and not conditional. No conditions were imposed on the landlords, except the punctual payment of the revenue. They were told that the object of the Settlement was to enable them to improve their estates, and the conditions of their tenants; but they were not told that its permanence depended on their fulfilling this object. Nevertheless, looking at all the circumstances of the case, it is not improbable that a Court of Equity would declare the Settlement null and void.

The question, however, is one of policy, rather than of equity. *On the one hand*, we have the fact that while the settlement has produced none of the benefits expected from it, it has resulted in financial embarrassment, and consequent injustice, which were not foreseen at the time it was made. On the other hand, we have the fact that it was a solemn compact, which has been again and again ratified, and that it could not be rescinded without giving a blow to the faith of the people of India in British honour, which would shake the foundations of our Empire.

The Settlement was wrong in principle, to begin with, since it omitted from consideration the instability of the rupee, and was, thus, a contradiction in terms. Instead of fixing the Government share of the rental for ever, it deprived it for ever of the element of fixity, and rendered it inevitable that as the country grew in prosperity, the Government should receive less and less from the land. Had the land revenue not thus been deprived of its natural elasticity, the fall in the value of the rupee, though it might have caused embarrassment for a time, would have ultimately, worked its own remedy, the Government share of the rental rising with the rise in the prices of produce.

The Government may be compelled to reconsider the Settlement; but, should it ever adopt such a course, it will adopt it as the lesser of two evils. If the loss by exchange were to go on increasing out of all proportion to the expansion of the revenues, it would become a question whether crushing direct taxation, or the reassessment of the permanently settled districts, were more fraught with danger to the Empire. We do not think there is much doubt what the answer to that question must be.

PESHAWUR.

(Pioneer.)

20TH AUGUST.

I REPRESENTED to you in my letters of the last two weeks that an improvement was taking place as regards our relations with the Adam Kheyl, and that their neighbours of the higher regions had given them a hint that the best thing they could do under existing circumstances would be to give in to our demands, and let modern science convert the rude path in their mountain pass into a respectable road, connecting together the two important frontier stations of Kohat and Peshawur. But if I am to credit information derived from a native gentleman of no small knowledge in these matters, it would seem that matters are just in the same state as they were months ago, and that notwithstanding the pressure that has been brought to bear upon them by their more sensible neighbours, the Adam Kheyl still hold out in their determination not to allow the road to be made. This information has, I must say, rather astonished me, as I have heard it most confidently stated that everything had been arranged, and that the Affreedees were ready to submit to all our demands. That the Arbabs in the confidence of our authorities are playing a double part, and have been doing so ever since the question was mooted, there can be little doubt; and if the information I have received is correct, and the Affreedees are still determined not to make any terms, however advantageous to themselves, some stronger measures will, I suppose, become inevitable. I would, however, have you bear in mind that this information I have received is altogether unconnected with anything more authentic than that gathered from a conversation with a native. But as he most confidently stated that some attempts had been made by some of the *maliks* of the tribes higher up to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and that these attempts ended in good results, I cannot help giving some credence to what he has told me. From what he further said I gathered that the cutting of their crops at the beginning of the hot weather entailed no loss on them whatsoever, and that in fact only a very small portion of their crops were touched. Yet in order to inflict this terrible punishment on them, we had to turn out a column, and to waste several rounds of shell, and instead bringing them to a better state of mind, this only seems to have increased their dislike to our demands. As regards the statements about the matter having been settled, these simply amount to the fact that the tribes inhabiting the interior had begun to feel some inconvenience from the blockade, and had so worked on the Affreedees in the pass as to persuade them to give in. That this happy result had been arrived at, I confidently believed, until I received the information that I have given you above, which I trust may be incorrect. Of course, everybody lucky enough to be detailed for it would hail with enthusiasm a break with our continuous neighbours; and I fancy that military operations, not hampered by civil authorities, would have a very decided effect, and that a close acquaintance with the powers of the breech-loader would rather astonish them.

I am under the impression, though I may be be mistaken that the last time the Adam Kheyl had to bear with a visit from us was in the year 1850, when a column under Sir Colin Campbell pushed through the pass for the purpose of relieving the garrison at Kohat. These operations were attended with no very great casualties on our sides, and should any active measures have to be taken now our present greatly improved weapon ought to make it a far easier matter to take the pass than it was in those days, when I believe our troops were nearly innocent of all musketry instruction (such as is now carried on), and were armed with an implement of warfare such as would now be looked upon as a pop-gun.

The late telegram about the retirement scheme is most important, and those likely to be sufferers by it are necessarily in great hopes that the scheme may never pass. Compulsory retirement on lieutenants and captains of twenty years' service will of course give enormous promotion at present, but in a few years matters must revolve to a state of as you were. One result will certainly be gained by it, and that is, that there will be a large majority of candidates for the Staff Corps, where men can see a chance of being able to make the army a profession. But I suppose that ere long they will lop off the branches of that great tree of gigantic error.

The racing events at Nowshera came of with great *eclat*, most of them having been over a steeplechase course and one of the riders having succeeded in breaking his collarbone. Rain has fallen in the valley and rendered the atmosphere a little more tolerable. News from Murree and the camp at Ghersai still continue very bad, and rumours are now afloat that cholera is raging in Cabul, but I am told that this is not true. Murree has, indeed, been unfortunate; rarely has a hill sanitarium met with such a severe visitation. What with the highly favoured Simla last year and Murree this season attacked by the disease in such force, it seems that hill stations require some looking after as to their sanitary arrangements.

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